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BELARUS

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Valentin Elizariev - Master of
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JSC "AMKODOR"—
holding managing company"
Republic of Belarus
8, P. Brovki Str., 220013, Minsk
tel./fax: +375 (17) 284 91 56
tel.: +375 (17) 385 68 06
kanz@amkodor.by
amkodor.by
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IN THE ISSUE



04 A TRULY 'SPACE' PROJECT

10 Logistics of actions in difficult times

According to the results of this year, the Minsk Automobile Plant plans to produce more than one and a half thousand units of passenger vehicles...



12 Investors choose where is better

The free economic zone in the Grodno Region is one of the most dynamically developing in the country. In the first half of this year alone, foreign investors have invested more than one hundred and fifty million dollars in the ...

THE ONE WITH THE BEST FORECAST QUALITY WINS

14

OUR COUNTRY HAS AN EXPORT-ORIENTED ECONOMY. TWO-THIRDS OF THE GOODS PRODUCED TODAY STILL GO ABROAD. THAT IS WHY, DESPITE THE COMPLEXITIES OF THE GLOBAL SITUATION...

IN THE ISSUE

22 The future is for electro. And there is no doubt about it

For several years in a row, sales of electric vehicles in the world have been steadily growing.



34 'Let's live in brotherly love - happily ever after'

Chairman of the Board of the Belarusian Peace Fund Maksim Misko believes that at certain moments in history, peacemakers are indispensable. He, of course, is close to the high and beautiful idea of world peace. This goal, Maksim Misko is sure, can be approached through the creation of a society of mutual care...

42 How drugs and alcohol destroy empires

Drugs not only destroy the body of an individual, but also lead to the collapse of entire states. This is not only a business where huge funds are circ...

40 The expression 'to be with bread' still means a lot

Belarus can confidently consider itself a self-sufficient state in terms of food

Беларусь. Belarus

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Editor—in—Chief:

Viktor Kharkov

Executive Secretary:

Valentina Zhdanovich

Design and Layout by

Boris Gerchikov,
Alina Fasevich

Editorial office address:

220013 Minsk, Belarus,
19 Zakharova Street
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IN THE ISSUE

51 The legacy that feeds our literature

Belarus celebrates 140th birth anniversary of national poet Yakub Kolas

68 Artem Raketsky, "I give happiness through food"

The creator of the trendy gastronomic direction 'new belarusian cuisine' Artem Raketsky has become a chef of the highest class for 15 years of work in the culinary field of Belarus...



80 THOSE STARRY NIGHTS

88 BRONZE POEM ABOUT LIFE, BEAUTY, AND IMMORTALITY

The work of the famous Belarusian sculptor Gennady Buralkin attracts with novelty, unusual images and a special author's vision. As well as with the wide use of pictorial allegories, symbols, metaphors. Such is his artistic style.



A TRULY 'SPACE' PROJECT



■ Aleksandr Lukashenko took part in the solemn ceremony of the official launch of the production of feed and amino acids by BNBC. The symbolic start button, together with the Head of State, was pressed by First Vice Prime Minister Nikolai Snopkov, Presidential Aide Aleksandr Kosinets, Chinese Ambassador to Belarus Xie Xiaoyong and Director General of BNBC Daniil Uritsky.

The country has created the Belarusian National Biotechnology Corporation, which has no analogues either in Europe or in the post-Soviet space. The President took part in the solemn ceremony of launching the new production.

Aleksandr Lukashenko got acquainted with the facility in detail and highly appreciated its significance, “It’s better than space... The creation of the BNBC is comparable to the construction of a nuclear power plant, space programmes, the creation of a high-performance IT park. I am convinced that the implementation of such projects will technologically raise our country to a new level. A nuclear power plant, BNBC, etc., are a steam locomotive that will pull the wagons behind it. This is a great thing, these are completely different technologies. And society will be different.”

How it all began

The history of BNBC is the story of how, in three and a half years, a unique enterprise with an area of more than 170 hectares was built in an open field. It impresses not only because it is here that the most modern and high-tech production is deployed, which, the President does not tire of repeating, is akin to outer space. The Head of State thanks the Chinese side for the colossal assistance and support in the implementation of the project. The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People’s Republic of China to Belarus Xie Xiaoyong later admitted to the media: Chinese builders also felt serious support from the Belarusian President... Aleksandr Lukashenko, however, spoke not only about the present, he looks to the future, “Only a close friend could provide such help and support. This is our future. Our astronauts, even more. We fly into space. It’s not a problem. But to create this is a miracle.”

Against tendentious sentiments

Director General of BNBC Daniil Uritsky reported to Aleksandr Lukashenko that the construction of a large-scale production facility was completed in three years. Even the pandemic didn’t stop it.

“CITIC Group, which acted as the general contractor, had only one project under construction in the world during the pandemic, and it was in Belarus. All other projects have stopped. Your decision to keep the country open made it possible to build this facility in 36 months.”

At the same time, many then criticised Aleksandr Lukashenko, reproached him for not acting like everyone else, not closing borders, not stopping factories, and in general, they said that he wanted to kill the Belarusians. It is now absolutely clear that the situation with the pandemic was escalated artificially and caused a lot of economic and social problems around the world, Aleksandr Lukashenko said, “Many people did not understand what I offered them. I have always

posed the question: is this an artificially created situation with a pandemic or is it natural? Already today, 90 percent of everyone says that it is artificial. What was it for? To lower the whole world, and above all China, to lower the economy, to destroy states. And who would climb up then? The one who prints money. And they printed a lot of money. Today’s inflation, which we mainly import to ourselves, is inflation created by the United States of America. And partly by the European Union: ‘helicopter’ money, dollars, euros were thrown around. But most importantly economies, such as ours (and such an overwhelming majority in the world), had to collapse. And today they are falling apart, falling apart.”

In Belarus, they did not stop their production, as the Head of State noted. Not only that, new ones are being launched. BNBC is an example of this.

Daniil Uritsky shared his plans, “This year we will produce products worth 422 million dollars. Next year (this will be the first full year of work) — \$1.3 billion, of which 65 percent will be exports, in 2024 — \$1.5 billion and in 2025 — \$1.7 billion.

Socially responsible project

However, no matter how cosmic the current production may be, you should not stop there. The third phase of the project, BNBC-3, is already in the pipeline. It involves the organisation of the production of vitamins, amino acids, starch products, glucose production. This will allow launching the production of fundamentally new products



both for Belarus and for all CIS countries — vitamins (B2, B12, C) and new types of amino acids. The project implementation period is five years. But the Head of State is interested: is it possible to speed up?

“If you say to build it in three years, we will build it,” assured the General Director of the corporation.

“I’m afraid to make decisions in such a voluntaristic way,” laughed Aleksandr Lukashenko. “I want three, but I don’t say three. We will provide you with all kinds of support. What you say, we will do. Even I will come to work here. If within three years, this will be a feat.”

The added value of deep processing of grain is the highest. Tens of percent! At the same time, the Head of State recalls that any business project must be socially responsible.

This is a locomotive

The Head of State spent 3 hours and 20 minutes at the enterprise. He drove around the territory, examined various production facilities for a long time, listened to the report of the head, talked with the governor, the head of the National Academy of Sciences, the Chinese ambassador to Belarus, and BNBC managers. They had time to discuss geopolitics, the opportunity to raise domestic science in the field of biotechnology to a new level, and the readiness of scientists to implement such ‘space’ projects. The emphasis, however, is on agriculture. The President, in particular, draws attention to the development of the raw material base. He scolds the Chairman of the Minsk Region Executive Committee for the fact that at first he gave BNBC unprofitable lands for it, “It is a locomotive. It’s not someone else’s. This is ours. And in terms of allocating land resources, it is necessary to go for better conditions.”

The Head of State is informed that after the local agricultural enterprises handed over the BNBC, the salaries of workers doubled. And discipline is at the required level.

Competition matters

By the way, the farms of four districts are attached to the BNBC. The director of the corporation is also interested in joining the lands of another district. This is additional hectares and the opportunity to grow good volumes of grain. The president doesn’t mind. In the context of the instruction of the Head of State to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food to provide the Belarusian National Biotechnology Corporation with grain in the required quantity, why not?

The conversation about the prospects of agriculture continued at the production of feed for the needs of the agro-industrial complex. Products are already being actively exported, but they are no less important for the domestic market. In particular, it opens up good prospects for the development of fish farming. In this connection, the governors receive from the Head of State a ‘task for the winter’: to think about the prospects of this industry. There are successful examples, such as the production of black caviar in the Dzerzhinsk District, which, thanks to its taste, wins in blind tastings and receives high marks from experts.

The modern enterprise visited by the President produces feed in other areas: for cattle, pig breeding, and poultry farming. Aleksandr Lukashenko stressed that the results in the agro-industrial complex, among other things, will become a criterion and indicator of the

将载入史册的一天

— 今天是历史性的一天，— 亚历山大 卢卡申科热情地指出。— 我们的国家和人民收到了一份美妙的礼物。我们用自己的双手，用我们的思想制作的礼物。白俄罗斯国家生物技术公司是在共和国成立的，在欧洲或后苏联地区都没有类似的公司。这是白俄罗斯与中国最高关系的证明。

对此，亚历山大 卢卡申科向他的朋友、中华人民共和国主席习近平表示由衷的感谢：

— 如果没有他这个决定……这是一个意志坚强的决定。一切都取决于中华人民共和国主席。当我与他谈判时，我只是以友好的方式请求帮助建造这个项目。感谢他的支持。

据总统介绍，白俄罗斯国家生物技术公司是粮食深加工以获得全球农民所需的必需氨基酸、饲料、预混料的标志性项目。对于白俄罗斯的农工联合体来说，这是在国外市场赚取更多利润的机会。亚历山大 卢卡申科评论说：

quality and relevance of all this production. At the same time, he noted that competition is important.

After the ceremony of symbolic launch of the new production President talked to the BNBC staff

Historic day

“Today is a historic day,” Aleksandr Lukashenko noted with enthusiasm. “Our country and its people have received a wonderful gift. A gift that we made with our own hands, with our mind. The Belarusian National Biotechnology Corporation has been created in the republic, which has no analogues either in Europe or in the post-Soviet space. This is evidence of the highest relations between Belarus and China.

In this regard, Aleksandr Lukashenko expressed sincere gratitude and gratitude to his friend, President of the People’s Republic of China Xi Jinping, “It would not have been his decision... It was a strong-willed decision. Everything depended on the President of the People’s Republic of China. And when I had negotiations with him, I just asked personally, in a friendly way to help build it. I am extremely grateful to this man for his support.”

According to the President, BNBC is a landmark project for the deep processing of grain to obtain essential amino acids, feed, premixes, which are needed by farmers around the world. For the Belarusian agro-industrial complex, this is a chance to earn even more on foreign markets. Aleksandr Lukashenko remarked on this, “This year we can get \$8 billion from food sales alone. When I tell the presidents of equal-sized states that trade in oil and natural gas that we will get 8 billion from food, they do not believe in it. A difficult moment, but a time of opportunity. Our farmers and processors took advantage of this. Just like you. I have often said that sanctions and crises are a difficult time for the economy, but

this is a time of opportunity. So you just used the opportunity in this crisis.”

Better than space.

Recently, it has become commonplace to compare grain with the new world gold.

“And what our corporation produces, BNBC, is, without exaggeration, real cut diamonds,” Aleksandr Lukashenko used only bright epithets that day. “A lot of work has been done in three and a half years. And today we are opening a whole complex of plants for the production of animal feed and amino acids. I emphasise: this was the grand opening of already tested production facilities.”

The President emphasised that this production will solve several important economic issues, “The first is to provide animal husbandry with the necessary feed and amino acids. This will minimise imports and increase the exports we need. The second is the creation of new jobs. As I am informed, over 1,700 people are already working for you in the team. There is a good social package, a lot of open vacancies. And your team, although young, is intelligent, smart, purposeful people.”

In a word, the President is sure, BNBC has everything to take the next step, to start creating the production of a full complex of

vitamins. And this is already a huge reason for pride. Aleksandr Lukashenko explained, “Only four countries in the world own such technologies. And Belarus will be one of them. Therefore, the creation of the BNBC is comparable to the construction of a nuclear power plant, space programmes and the creation of a high-performance IT park. I compared our BNBC production with space. I think it's better than space. Launching into space is not a problem. But to create such a production is much more difficult.”

The plans are impressive

But even more ambitious plans lie ahead. The enterprise intends to create the production of medicines and medical preparations.

“A whole cluster, a huge association, should grow here,” Aleksandr Lukashenko sets the task. “You have a promising area here. And I want this area to be mainly focused on this production — biotech. Therefore, we will start the third stage. This issue has already been worked out today. In the near future, we will meet with the President of the People's Republic of China and finally agree on the third stage. And such a crazy idea that we also went to the fourth stage. It is already embedded in all your productions. Therefore, we agreed that we will build this plant and produce medicines here. Such a cluster should be created on these lands.”

Three key points from Xie Xiaoyong, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Belarus:

On BNBC

The Chinese government also attaches great importance to the project, thanks to which the BNBC was built in the most advanced designs, the most advanced equipment was supplied here and the latest technologies were introduced. All this testifies to the high level of cooperation. This grandiose project is another bright example of trade and economic cooperation between our two countries.

On cooperation between Belarus and China

The trade turnover between China and Belarus speaks volumes: last year, according to your statistics, it amounted to more than \$5 billion and broke the historical record for this indicator. But this year we set a new record. For nine months, the growth of trade turnover, according to our statistics, has already amounted to more than 25 percent.

On the Chinese-Belarusian Great Stone Industrial Park

On November 4th, six residents were added to the park, in total this year their number has increased by 19. Now there are 99 of them from 15 countries. They work in industries such as mechanical engineering, biomedicine, new materials, electronics, and so on. Investments in the amount of more than 1 billion 250 million US dollars have been announced.



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关于白俄罗斯与中国的合作

中白之间的贸易额很重要：据您方统计，去年超过50亿美元，打破了该指标的历史记录。但今年我们创造了新纪录。九个月来，据我们统计，贸易额的增长已经达到百分之二十五以上。

关于《巨石》中白工业园

11月4日，公园新增了6家驻园企业，今年总共增加了19家，现在有99家来自15个国家。他们在机械工程、生物医药、新材料、电子等行业工作。已宣布的投资金额超过12.5亿美元。



The Head of State is convinced that the implementation of such projects will technologically raise the country to a new level, “Nuclear power plant, BNBC and so on are a steam locomotive that will pull the wagons behind it. These are completely different people. This is a great thing. These are completely different technologies. And society will be different. It’s all for your kids!”

And here’s what else the President talked about with representatives of the BNBC labour collective

The tradition of celebrating November 7th

Aleksandr Lukashenko noted that not everyone accepted the decision to keep this holiday (October Revolution Day). Say, the President himself has repeatedly said that Belarusians do not accept revolutions and the limit on them has been exhausted.

“But I proceeded from the fact that our history of the last century is just based on some principles,” explained Aleksandr Lukashenko. “By November 7th, we always (the party taught us so) gave gifts to the people. Moreover, it is practically the end of the year, and agricultural work is being completed. And one of the motivations for leaving this holiday, I had just this one: people are used to receiving gifts from the authorities, from each other, so let’s leave it.”

NPP is a gift for Belarus

Having visited such a gigantic production facility as BNBC, and in general assessing those facilities that are rented out for the holiday in Belarus, you understand how much we could lose if, in the image and likeness of others, we introduced a lockdown during a pandemic, closed borders and the economy. And it was no coincidence that the President spoke a lot about how important it is to live with your mind, think and analyse information, and not blindly succumb to cheap provocations and fakes. A vivid example of this is the story of the construction of the Belarusian nuclear power plant. Aleksandr-

Lukashenko recalled the events of 2020, when opponents called for the closure of the station, ‘played on the field and in favour of the West’. And today, he added, Poland itself, where these protests came from, plans to build three nuclear power plants, “Why were we forced to close this station? Now you understand that the nuclear power plant is a gift for Belarus? This is a salvation, because today in the West they save electricity as much as they can. A nuclear power plant is cheap electricity. We are now not only converting transport to electricity, we are now building residential buildings, where everything will be on electricity. There can be no economy without electricity. Had we responded to these calls then, you know where we would be today.”

By agreement with Russia

The head of state said that Belarus and Russia agreed to create a joint satellite constellation, “We are not only ready to launch someone into space, send our astronaut. We will send them as soon as possible. We manufacture space vehicles. Russia and our country have agreed to create a joint spacecraft group. It’s not just for military purposes. Russia is huge. And we were able to wedge ourselves into this programme and, together with the Russians, we are creating this constellation of satellites. Today we have a satellite that sees an object of 35 centimetres from a height of 500-600 kilometres. Therefore, huge steps have been taken here.”

Housing for the working class

During the conversation, local residents complained about the lack of a school, a kindergarten and a clinic.

“We will build and do everything that is needed. We keep it under control,” assured Aleksandr-Lukashenko. “If you give birth, there will be kindergartens. Preferably three. Minimum. We are now building social programmes, especially for housing. Large families are a priority. Within a year, a maximum of two, we will definitely

provide large families with housing. This is more important than BNBC. This is demographic security, this is the independence of our country, if we have children.

We need to restore and ensure population growth. Therefore, in the near future we will review all the benefits and, where possible, we will transfer them to those with many children, to the military who cannot do business. And rental housing that your company is building. We will support them in order to provide housing for the working class."

There are allied obligations

The President assured that Belarus has no plans to send its troops to fight in Ukraine, "Today they are shouting that Lukashenko wants to send our people to Ukraine. I have already said a thousand and two hundred times that I have no such plans. We have nothing to do there, in Ukraine. And we do not need to send people to fight there. Why am I accused of this?"

Aleksandr Lukashenko,
"I have often said that sanctions, crises are a difficult time for the economy, but this is a time of opportunity. You just used the opportunities in this crisis."

According to the President of Belarus, the Ukrainian side has nothing to complain about him, "And then, you saw my position on Ukraine. What didn't I do there! And the first to

impose sanctions against us was Kyiv, Volodymyr Zelenskyy, whom I treated like my child. I don't even want to talk here. They imposed sanctions against us! Why? Because they are not independent. The Americans gave them a command through the Poles, and they began to impose sanctions. The sky is closed to us. Why are you addressing me now and taking offense at me? We are fulfilling our allied agreements with Russia."

Aleksandr Lukashenko once again stressed that he had no desire to send Belarusian troops to Ukraine, but he warned, "Unless they set foot on our territory with weapons. Please come, we will treat you, carry you in our arms, you are dear for us. But don't come with weapons, or you will regret it."

The main thing is that there should be no war...

One of the employees of the enterprise, who returned to Belarus from Ukraine, asked if the President was happy, having realised his dream, first of opening the automobile production of BELGEE, and now of launching the BNBC. Aleksandr Lukashenko answered as follows, "I'll be happy if people don't flee from Ukraine the way they do now..."

The President recalled that some time ago, 400-500 people a day came to Belarus from Ukraine, "With the kids. Some on bicycles, others on who knows what. Worn out, dirty. We had to wash them, feed them, treat them and give some pills, give an injection. And put some of them in the hospital. These are our people, you cannot but do this... And they are still trying to accuse me, the authorities there (in Ukraine), that I am almost at war with Ukraine. Yes, I am treating Ukrainians today, I mean our doctors,

as well as Russians. We saved people and we save. We don't kill anyone."

BY THE WAY

An original gift — an exclusive dining table — was presented to Aleksandr Lukashenko at the enterprise. It is made, as well as the chairs to it, of wood, in a classic style. However, in the centre of the table there is a rotating tabletop made of glass, under which a grain pattern is laid out. The point is that, no matter how diverse the food on the table is, its basis cannot be obtained just the same without 'domestic gold'. BNBC Director Daniil Uritsky explained that the gift is also symbolic from the point of view of the Chinese tradition. The table is round, without corners, there are eight seats behind it. This figure is a symbol of infinite happiness. The table, among other things, is decorated with Belarusian embroidery — a symbol of wealth and fertility.

Aleksandr Lukashenko continued, "My most important dream, as we used to say in Belarus, is that if there was no war. I want you to live in peace. I talk about it often. Let's work, let's live in peace."

The President also recalled his call for everyone to do their own thing for the common good, "Everyone must do their job. In no case you should allow even the slightest kind of laxity, indiscipline, which will certainly lead to destabilisation of the situation. And our rivals will immediately take advantage of this. It all depends on us. Therefore, live calmly, do not worry, everything will work out for us. Everything that is not, we will buy, as I say."

There is no shortage

Representatives of the BNBC staff thanked the Head of State for bringing order to pricing and asked if there was a shortage in the domestic market.

The Head of State noted that there can be a deficit only when there is a shortage of products. Belarus, on the other hand, provides itself with food and exports for several billion dollars more.

Aleksandr Lukashenko also warned those who would try to leave the market, "Yes, some say that they will go. Where will you go? Before you go, you will call fugitives in Poland and Lithuania. Is there a place to go? And you don't know how many of them ask to come back... I don't forbid anyone to come back. As you leave, so come back. But if they are guilty, they must answer according to the law. They think... Well, already, you know... Well, these are our people. Well, they were seduced, they followed, someone chased the money, chased the bottle and so on. Quietly, calmly, some are returning. Well, what to do with them? These are our people, sorry for them."

Aleksandr Lukashenko recalled the facts when a huge, tens and hundreds of times, disparity in the salaries of store management and ordinary employees was revealed, "The basis should be justice, not an economic category, but very important for people. We will bring everyone to their senses."

Aleksei Fedosov
Photo: BelTA

LOGISTICS OF ACTIONS IN DIFFICULT TIMES

According to the results of this year, the Minsk Automobile Plant plans to produce more than one and a half thousand units of passenger vehicles. What is especially noteworthy, they convincingly demonstrated how you can do without imported components.

The Minsk Automobile Plant has achieved technological independence by creating a line of vehicles with components replaced in the production facilities of Belarus, Russia and other friendly countries. This made it possible to maintain the volume of final products and even slightly increase them. Our story is about profitable contracts, Belarusian prospects in the market of passenger vehicles and new technologies in bus production.

Based on your strength

So, for starters, let's make public the fact that, until recently, MAZ city buses had engines, gearboxes and other significant details of German and American companies. And today these components and assemblies are no longer available to manufacturers from Belarus and Russia. However, this turn of events did not take the Minsk Automobile Plant by surprise, because the company has always relied on its own developments. And now new models of passenger vehicles with an alternative aggregate base have already been created and certified. The engine, transmission, front axles are made at domestic factories.

Old-timers remember how the Minsk Automobile Plant started with the production of German car assemble sets, but quickly realised that this was not what domestic carriers needed, and decided to do their own thing. Over time, they developed the necessary competencies for designing our own units. In the 90s, at an exhibition in Moscow, the same German manufacturers were very surprised to see Belarusian equipment. After all, their experience showed that even developed automobile companies took at least seven years to master the production of engineering products under a license. The Belarusians managed to do it in a couple of years. That

is why even now at the Minsk Automobile Plant they were morally and technically ready to quickly find a replacement for what had become inaccessible since last year.

For about a year, the plant has been producing equipment that does not depend in any way on the policies of countries that were not so long ago in the status of partners. This work is carried out in two directions. Firstly, the search for suppliers of complex products that cannot be quickly mastered in Belarus. Secondly, the production of the missing units and mechanisms at our own factories. And a lot has been done in this direction. We have already managed to master rather complex electronic systems, including the bus electrical equipment control system. It is in no way inferior to the previously used French counterparts. And anti-lock braking systems in general in the post-Soviet space are made only in Belarus.

It's time to expand

I must say that in terms of electrical equipment, import substitution began even before the term itself appeared. The devices existing on the market in most cases are not suitable for MAZ equipment due to the specific requirements of the customer or the operating organisation. That is why domestic manufacturers are working out the terms of reference and producing electrical equipment on their own. This mechanism has been developed a long time ago, so the absence of a Belarusian or Russian analogue of electronic devices did not cause big problems.

At the Minsk Automobile Plant, they are sure that any task can be done if you have a team of professionals and confidence in what you are doing. Last year, about one and a half thousand units of passenger vehicles were already produced here. Most of it is implemented in the CIS. This year there will be about 1,600 units.



■ MAZ buses for Saint Petersburg

It is not easy to fulfil such a volume of orders at existing capacities. There is a need to expand the production area of the bus plant. It is planned to implement the project through the demolition of the old workshops for the production of trailers.

A bit of history. The decision to produce buses at the Minsk Automobile Plant in 1992 was made based on the needs of the republic totalling five hundred buses a year in one shift, today it amounts to 1,500 units in two shifts, including on weekends. In order to triple the volume, a number of production sites within the plant had to be used. Somewhere the frame is being made, somewhere the chassis is being assembled... The logistics for moving all components and assemblies is quite complicated. This does not have the best effect on the cost of buses. Therefore, it was decided to build a full cycle plant, starting with metal procurement and ending with equipment testing. For comparison: the workshop from which they started was an area of 20 thousand square meters, the new production facilities have an area of 65 thousand square meters, of which two-thirds are purely production areas, where buses will be directly assembled. The decision has already been made, design work has begun, and the coordination of all financing issues is nearing completion. The site for the new plant is currently being cleared. Its construction will start soon.

With an eye on new markets

Speaking about profitable contracts, the plant notes that in the first half of the year, the Minsk Automobile Plant delivered to St. Petersburg about nine hundred new gas buses, which were developed in a short time. By the way, it was Russia that was and remains the main partner of Minsk automakers. The entire MAZ line of passenger vehicles is in demand there: diesel models, gas-powered ones using liquefied fuel, trolleybuses, electric buses. For

small settlements with narrow streets, middle-class buses are in demand, the most popular buses for large cities are 'accordion' buses, in recent years the share of electric transport has been growing.

Moreover, all models are designed on the same basis, which guarantees ease of use including common spare parts, a single service department and skills of maintenance personnel.

Now the Minsk Automobile Plant is preparing third-generation buses in anti-sanction execution for mass production. They will run on diesel fuel, natural gas and liquefied methane. For example, instead of MAZ-251, the tourist MAZ-350 will be produced. Its passenger capacity was increased from 44 to 68 seats.

Based on the diesel bus of the third generation MAZ-303, an environmentally friendly electric bus with maximum unification in terms of units, assemblies, lining elements and electronic systems was created. An important feature of its design is the presence of electric heating, which ensures the absolute environmental friendliness of this model. The battery charge of the model is enough for 300 kilometres.

At the same time, electrical products are being developed at the Minsk Automobile Plant. The first electric buses were of European configuration, while the new ones are domestic. They sorted out the imported parts here: how to design and produce. Using this experience, they adapted the equipment, made it less capricious. At the same time, technical characteristics remained the same, but the price was reduced.

In general, the summary is as follows: an industrial batch of MAZ diesel buses and electric buses is already being successfully operated, serial deliveries will begin next year. In addition to deliveries to the countries of the Customs Union, the company strives to develop completely new markets.

Vsevolod Yevseyev

INVESTORS CHOOSE WHERE IS BETTER

The free economic zone in the Grodno Region is one of the most dynamically developing in the country. In the first half of this year alone, foreign investors have invested more than one hundred and fifty million dollars in the region's economy. This is two and a half times more than a year earlier.

Good outlook for the future

Today, this FEZ is the leader in attracting investments in Belarus. Residents of Grodnoinvest, there are now 75 of them, despite the difficult geopolitical situation in the world and various restrictions, continue to successfully produce and export quality products. This year alone, three new enterprises have been registered here. One of them will launch the production of import-substituting products, synthetic polymer granules. In turn, the Russian investor will launch the production of unique self-assembly packaging for vegetables, fruits and berries. Another company plans to start construction of a container terminal at a site near the Svisloch railway freight station.

The head of the administration of the Grodnoinvest free economic zone Dmitry Rozhkov sees plans for the future as follows, "We are dependent on the macroeconomic environment in the regional context. Nevertheless, the number of resident enterprises is increasing every year, and we see prospects for further progressive development. Work is underway

with investors in new interesting areas. This year's program included 45 investment projects, of which 24 were in the field of design and construction, the rest were related to the modernisation of production. For six months, residents have invested 218 million roubles in fixed assets. The growth rate is almost 130 percent. The volume of industrial output is also increasing. In January-June, the output per employee amounted to more than 130 thousand roubles, with an average value for the country's FEZ of 110 thousand."

The growth rate is impressive

Cooperation with foreign businessmen from all over the world gave impetus to the emergence of new transport and logistics centres, woodworking enterprises and deep processing of agricultural products in the Grodno Region. Six cluster areas are also formed here: mechanical engineering, chemical and agro-industrial industries, textile industry, logistics, and woodworking. The latter alone includes 25 resident enterprises. At the same time, larger companies attract small and medium-sized enterprises for cooperation and joint production with deep processing and import substitution of a number of technological processes.

It is indicative that in the first half of this year, residents exported a wide range of products to 54 countries of near and far abroad for more than seven hundred million dollars. The positive balance from foreign trade amounted to 229 million dollars. The share of exports in the indicator of the region





is 46 percent. During the same period of time, the enterprises of the free economic zone of the Grodno region attracted more than 155 million dollars of foreign investment, of which over 138 million were direct investments. The growth rate is 259 percent. Geography includes 12 countries of the world, including the UAE, Uzbekistan, Slovakia, Germany, Russia. The main share of investments was attracted by residents from the Netherlands, Cyprus, Austria, Great Britain and Poland. Their share in the total volume exceeded 95 percent. Two thirds of investments are attracted by residents who implement investment projects in the Smorgon District.

As part of the master plan

Grodnoinvest has twelve production sites in eight cities of the region. In recent years, the territory of the zone has been expanded several times. In 2016, sites for the development of logistics in the Grodno Region were included, in 2018 a site was added in the Svisloch District. Work is underway to optimise the sites so that they are better suited for investment activities. In 2021, a major infrastructure project was implemented in an industrial park with an area of more than three hundred hectares near Grodno. The volume of investments amounted to more than five million roubles. The project was implemented as part of the implementation of the Master Plan for the development of one of the sections of the FEZ. 12 enterprises are located here, which have invested a total of 178 million

dollars in investments in the creation of modern industries.

And in the near future, at the investment site in Auls, a facility of the Grodno Glass Plant OJSC, unique for Belarus production, will be put into operation.

Over the past eight years, the administration of Grodnoinvest has invested more than 25 million roubles in infrastructure development. This year, the financing of infrastructure projects for the construction of an industrial road, the arrangement of parking lots, the reconstruction of avenues and transport interchanges, the construction of new power supply sources at the FEZ sites in Svisloch and Grodno continued.

Visible variety of projects

It is difficult to divide the Grodno Region into districts with greater or lesser investment attractiveness. And yet, in recent years, one of the leaders in attracting investment among the FEZ sites was the Smorgon District. Geographically, it is ideal for organising export-oriented industries: there is a developed road infrastructure with access to international transport corridors. Kronospan enterprise is one of the largest investment project, including with the attraction of foreign direct investment. It develops in stages, new lines and productions are constantly launched. Also in the Smorgon District, a project of the international group of companies Sodruzhestvo was implemented, a number of new projects are being developed in the production of furniture, textiles and metal products.

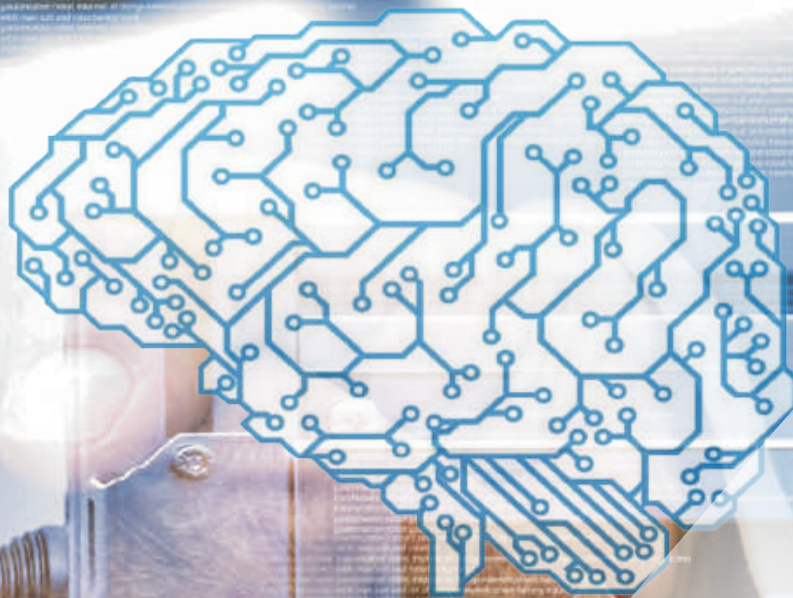
Specialists of FEZ have developed a number of measures to attract investors. Close work is being carried out with the diplomatic corps, the Belarusian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, participation in various exhibitions and forums, organisation of business workshops in a special place. The main task is to follow innovations to achieve advanced regional development.

According to the Grodnoinvest administration, it is very important to provide assistance to potential residents at the initial stage. Further work depends on this. If everything is adjusted and worked out to the smallest detail, then, as practice shows, one investor, as a rule, is followed by others.

Vladimir **Velikhov**

THE ONE WITH THE BEST FORECAST QUALITY WINS





Our country has an export-oriented economy. Two-thirds of the goods produced today still go abroad. That is why, despite the complexities of the global situation, we must largely focus on the needs of external markets. For example, if BELAZ trucks are in demand, then we produce them. If there is a demand for software in the world, we will be developing competencies in this area. The world is big, it has huge needs. And given the small size of the Belarusian economy, it is necessary to choose areas in which we have both knowledge and opportunities to develop them. In other words, there are objective conditions for the formation of competitive production.

MODERN TRENDS

Indeed, now almost any information is available and the problem, perhaps, is that there is too much of this information. However, the new reality can be defined in a slightly different way: the issue is no longer in obtaining knowledge as such (there is enough of it), but in choosing those data that will be useful tomorrow, that are necessary and promising. And it is precisely such selective knowledge that today is becoming a key regulator of the economy.

Market in new realities

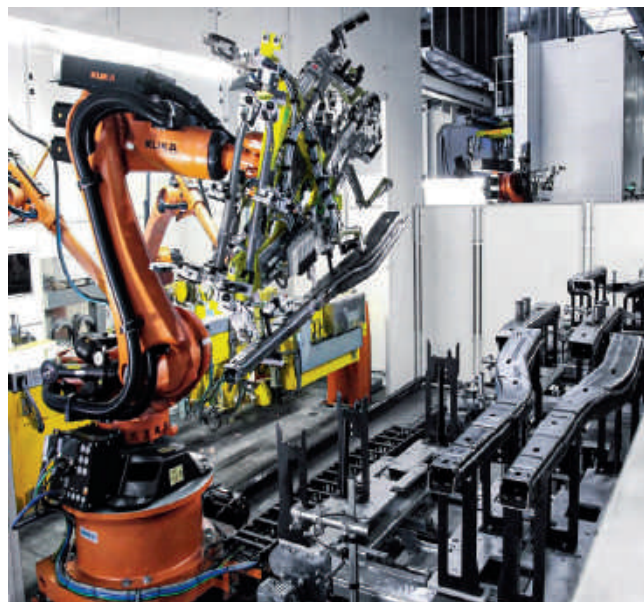
Yes, one way or another, knowledge must be transformed into production and produce results in the form of new, in-demand products and services. It is necessary to invest in the most significant sectors of the country: education, healthcare, industry, IT, pharmaceuticals and a number of others.

One cannot argue the fact that industry continues to bring significant financial profits. A ton of grain is not very expensive, about two hundred dollars. However, to produce it, you need a whole range of machinery and equipment, which to a large extent determine the efficiency of the agricultural sector. A tractor costs an average of about 35—40 thousand dollars, a truck — 45, a bus — 60 thousand dollars. Therefore, those states that have been able to master the industrial production of high-tech products are also richer.

However, the key problem is which field of knowledge will be most promising in five, ten or twenty years? The winner is the one with the best quality of forecasting, says Vyacheslav Shcherbin, a leading researcher at the Centre for System Analysis and Strategic Studies of the National Academy of Sciences, “Modern futurology has about 200 of such methods. The most common is taking into account tendencies, trends and megatrends. Tendencies indicate points of growth in the future, this process has its own duration and can be recorded. A trend develops when something increases quantitatively. This is recorded and then taken into account during production. The Delphi method is also widely used, when a group of experts from different fields of knowledge gather and brainstorm on a specific problem. Each specialist from one field can express their own assumptions. The ability to anticipate the outcome of a situation plays a big role.”

Without a doubt, forecasting is at the heart of modern planning. By the way, the most accurate predictions of the future were made, oddly enough, not by scientists, but by writers. Major writers understand in which direction humanity is moving, they use a systematic approach. They take into account the development of a person, society, industry, art, which affects the industrial sector, while it affects art... Science fiction writers, in turn, manage to present the world in all its diversity.

At the same time, the forecasts of many economists, Vyacheslav Shcherbin is sure, are not being realised, because they mainly use trend analysis when growth points have appeared on the market, which economists cling to. However, this method, the scientist emphasises, is good only at a time of stability and progressive development. The demand for, say, cars has increased, we are satisfying it and gradually increasing production volumes. But if the market is undergoing a deep transformation, moving into new realities, the situation changes rapidly, and old trends can become obsolete in one day. And enterprises or industries focused on them can instantly turn out to be not demanded.

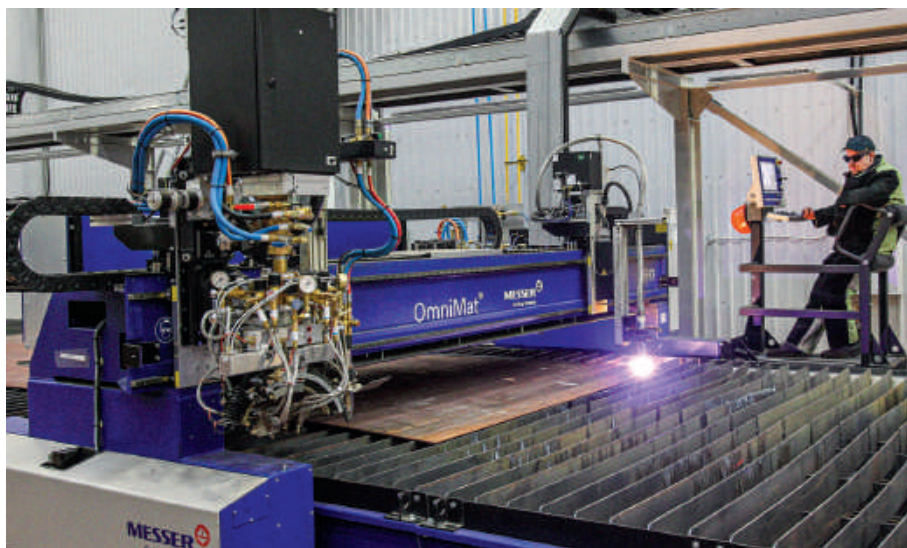


Clearly about the transformation of knowledge

So, it is easy for experts to make an unambiguous conclusion that intellectualisation is the key trend in our economy today. We are increasingly saturating production with knowledge that forms the basis of future products. It is not for nothing that the National Academy of Sciences works with many factories, and also has a number of its own. The Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus once developed new drugs, but did not produce them. Now, on the basis of the developments of the institute, Academpharm has been created, which produces pharmacological preparations based on domestic developments. It is obvious that we can and should invest money in science, and produce our products directly on the basis of the results of its research and discoveries. Competitive solutions already exist, moreover, there are many of them. For example, drugs for certain diseases of the circulatory system are created only in our country. Or, using the achievements of experts in the field of heavy automotive industry, we were able to establish the production of urban transport, moreover, we have already launched the production of electric buses.

Another telling fact. The Byelorussian Steel Works initially focused on the processing of scrap metal into metal. But then competencies were formed at the enterprise, which allowed the enterprise to master the technological stages in metalworking. The Byelorussian Steel Works, for example, produces metal cord, almost completely providing research and development work in this area, moreover, it has become one of the world's leading specialized productions. And it happened, first of all, thanks to the knowledge that was transformed into a competitive product. Belarus is also one of the few countries that has developed a wide range of technologies in the field of powder metallurgy.

Even based on these examples, it can be seen that investments in education and research bring the most beneficial results. But for



■ Without a doubt, forecasting is at the heart of modern planning

such expectations in a broad sense, it is necessary to accumulate great knowledge in various fields and integrate them into specific projects.

Ability to find responses to challenges

The research intensity of almost all industries today is noticeably increasing. The leaders are pharmacology, biotechnology, microelectronics and other high-tech areas. And the points of growth, profits and sustainability of companies in these areas lie in the field of scientific research, which is the basis, and direct production goes into the category of superstructures. For example, a well-known Swedish pharmaceutical corporation spends only 15 percent on drug production, while 70 percent of investments go to research activities to develop new drug substances and their advertising.

Without a doubt, the competitiveness of national economies in our time is determined to a large extent by knowledge. As well as systems for their translation, transformation and stimulation of increasing the susceptibility of society to them. In different eras, the trends associated with knowledge changed: at the beginning, they were transmitted orally, then the information was recorded explicitly. After the advent of the telegraph, the number of trends increased markedly: knowledge was recorded on the pages of books, newspapers and magazines, transmitted in schools and universities, and so on. Now, in the era of digitalisation, there are much more channels for transmitting information. It can be recorded on a voice recorder, video, shown online.

The direct development and enhancement of human capital and intellectual potential makes it possible to find answers to challenges and threats: economic, environmental, social and others. It is not a trivial task to organise systems for managing and increasing national knowledge. The world is now very complex, multidimensional, new scientific directions and areas of study are emerging, such as deep space, the nanoworld, the microworld... However, it is necessary to capture the trends not only of this day, but also of tomorrow, even the

day after tomorrow. Definitely, in the future and ideally, people will have to move away from narrow specialisation in their professional activities and focus on acquiring competencies in different fields of knowledge.

“One of the modern contradictions is the need to combine highly specialised areas in science and the principles of convergence,” emphasises Vyacheslav Shcherbin, a leading researcher at the Centre for System Analysis and Strategic Studies of the National Academy of Sciences. “Science is divided into a large number of narrow segments and directions. And each requires its own specialists who are deeply immersed in the problems. But at the same time, for breakthrough technologies, it is necessary to combine achievements in different areas into a single concept and in one product. Therefore, a scientist also needs a breadth of views on the achievements of colleagues in related fields. Unfortunately, experts, even within the same scientific direction, plunging into the topics of their research, do not always understand each other. And this is one of the key barriers that must be overcome.”

By the way, notes Vyacheslav Shcherbin, today the role of integrators in science is growing more than ever. In the last century, even Albert Einstein was never a scientist in the full sense. He worked at the patent office and registered other people's discoveries. However, over time, he acquired systemic knowledge, because, according to his position, he was obliged to read descriptions of other people's inventions. And he was the first to see the system of information, which he later designated as the theory of relativity. After the publication of this theory, the whole world of physics recognised him as a scientist.

It turns out that if a person doesn't process large amounts of information, then he or she will not be able to know the laws of the world. And without these qualities it is difficult to count on success in the near future.

Aleksandr Pimenov



DONE PROFESSIONALLY

CONCEPTS AND IDEAS STAND UP TO THE COMPETITION EVEN AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL

The textbook *Modern Political Economy* has been created in Belarus, which can become a good basis for teaching economics based on national characteristics and national interests

*The Belarusian socio-economic model has long been known. Its principles have been repeatedly voiced by the political leadership, expert and scientific communities. The processes of the country's movement along its trajectory were studied in detail. Scientific works, monographs were published, dissertations were presented... However, there was one significant gap: the lack of an understandable, concentrated presentation of the development path for a wide range of consumers of information. Belarus has its own model, but there was actually no popular commentary that would explain it in a clear and understandable language. This gap is now finally closed. On behalf of the President, the scientific team, under the general editorship of the Chairman of the Presidium of the National Academy of Sciences Vladimir Gusakov, prepared the textbook *Modern Political Economy*.*

On the importance of economic thinking

Let's not deny: at certain stages of the country's development, the social and humanitarian block of subjects was not given due

attention. We focused more on solving purely practical issues. But after all, it is very important to conduct a scientific understanding of modern processes and broadcast the results both to the expert environment and to the education system. And for each target audience there should be its own system of presentation, accessible and understandable. The textbook *Modern Political Economy* just takes into account all these features.

Yes, we all actually live in the information space, but young people feel its greatest impact. Information has become available, but at the same time its quality has drastically fallen. Numerous Internet resources are often riddled with fakes and abound in inaccuracies. Studies have long stated that up to 80-90 percent of the information on the Internet is not reliable to one degree or another. The total accumulation of errors inexorably distorts the picture of the world both for individuals and for some social groups and society as a whole.

Let's be frank, the revision of the education system in terms of revising the content of the social and humanitarian block has

been brewing for a long time. We took up this topic closely in 2020, when the accumulated imbalances in society were clearly reflected in the socio-political situation. The discussion of the ways of developing social and humanitarian subjects, other principles of their teaching, was held at dialogue platforms throughout the country. Various opinions were expressed about the future of the social and humanitarian block, proposals were made on the content of each subject. The emerging concept was reported to the Pedagogical Council last year. Following the results of the meeting, chaired by the Head of State, the Ministry of Education began work on the content and teaching mechanism of the new social and humanitarian block.

And the goal was to make a full-fledged textbook, versatile, accessible, but deep in content. Each section was written by scientists who have devoted many years to a specific area: economic theory, the world economy, finance, and so on. The team of authors was headed by Chairman of the Presidium of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus Vladimir Gusakov.

Emphasis on our scientific base

The manual contains three sections: two are devoted to economic aspects and one is political. Yes, many economic decisions (especially now) are predetermined by this or that political basis. The key task for the authors of the textbook was to ensure that a young man who had just left the high school, entered a university, actually takes the first steps in an independent life, could get an objective idea of the world order through *Modern Political Economy*. The advantage of the manual is the accepted form of presentation of the material. The publication contains many reliable facts from Belarusian and foreign realities, helping the reader to draw truthful conclusions. After all, it is the facts and practical experience that confirm the correctness or fallacy of theoretical assumptions. QR codes and photo materials were used. There is a wide list of literature, main and additional, which acts as a road map for the reader of high-quality works, which he can familiarise himself with if he is more deeply interested in this or that issue.

Economics, political science are special fields of knowledge. Physics, chemistry and a number of other fundamental sciences do not depend on man: their laws are dictated by nature itself, they operate independently of time and space, and it is impossible to influence them. The economy is a man-made field of activity created by society, which both develops its laws and follows them. It's like traffic: it was created by people and subjected to certain rules. In Britain and Japan they drive on the left side of the road, in large Asian cities it sometimes seems that tens of thousands of cars drive chaotically. But this is not so: some rules apply, since the flow is moving, there are no chronic congestion. It's just that they drive there according to other principles that everyone knows and observes. The economy can also have, by and large, an infinite number of development vectors. Humanity has tested some of them in a particular historical period and in modern times, others have yet to be created.

Today it seems obvious that the task of transforming education in terms of the subjects of the humanitarian and social block is the transition to a national scientific base. The textbook *Modern*

Political Economy is the starting point of this vector. In the future, it is logical to reconsider the issues of approaches to teaching macro- and microeconomics, finance and other narrower subjects. There is still work to be done in economics. It is necessary to study, deepen, including more actively promote the national vision on the external contour, says co-author of the textbook, rector of Vitebsk State University, Doctor of Economics, Professor Valentina Bogatyreva. Despite the current situation in the world, international ties between science and universities have remained; no policy can destroy them. Therefore, Belarusian scientists can and should share their achievements in the international space, especially since they have something to offer. It must be assumed that in the future *Modern Political Economy* will be translated into foreign languages, so that foreign students can familiarise themselves with the textbook. Let them see and appreciate that the national economy of Belarus deserves attention, and the approaches to its formation deserve respect.

Based on the interests of the country

And here is the point of view of the Chairman of the Presidium of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus Vladimir Gusakov on the problem of the development of national economic science, the use of its research and developments in the education system, "At present, the role of the educational and ideological component has increased as never before, not only in the scientific, but also in the educational sphere. In the context of the growing uncertainty of international economic relations, students of higher education institutions should have clear criteria and assessments of what is happening, guidelines and priorities of our own economic model based on the national interests of the country. It is no coincidence that during the destruction of the Soviet system of higher education, Western consultants spent so much effort to replace the former fundamental political economy with their eclectic economics or a surrogate transitional economy that instils in our youth a sense of inferiority and a desire to move to one of the so-called developed market countries. The result of the substitution was a significant narrowing of the students' theoretical base for the analysis of economic processes. The main attention began to be paid to the relations of exchange and sales, which deprived students of the opportunity to form an idea of the economy as a system of social production (national economy), not allowing them to understand the nature of economic phenomena in their entirety."

According to the firm conviction of the project manager, today more than ever it is important to learn to distinguish between the appearance of economic relations and their real essence. Vladimir Gusakov is sure that any abstract economic idea is a reflection of someone's specific interests, "The global idea of universal 'democratisation' and 'free' market throughout the world reflects the global interests of those who seek to set and dictate their standards of democracy to everyone else, as well as dictate their understanding of economic expediency. The planting of utopian ideas of a free, market economy, where the state is not allowed to protect the interests of the national producer, makes it possible for transnational corporations to gain specific competitive advantages in the national markets of other countries. These ideas are introduced not only through words in the process

DONE PROFESSIONALLY

of scientific discourse, but also through action, through sanctions and 'colour revolutions'. Therefore, there was an urgent need to create our own Belarusian economic school in our country, as well as to supplement the student training programme with the subject *Modern Political Economy* and prepare an appropriate educational publication that would correspond to its true purpose to provide complete knowledge about the nature of social production, and hence to the interests of the country."

The opinion of the Chairman of the Presidium of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus on how important it is today to form a national system for training specialists in the field of economics based on our own developments, "Economic relations in modern conditions are becoming more complex. Economic science, due to the specifics of the subject it studies, is not only a tool for understanding the patterns of development of social and industrial relations, but also turns into an instrument of ideological and political struggle, which is actively used in the form of political and economic ideas, speculative theoretical concepts and structures. Interested forces and countries to achieve their political superiority and economic dominance."

The modern socially oriented and state-regulated market model of the economy in our country is unique. It is characterised by the following: strong state participation in economic activities in accordance with national interests, an extensive social security system, an accessible education and health care system, effective material production practices (in industry and agriculture) and a diverse service sector (IT sector, transport, trade, etc.). Add to this the widespread use of scientific achievements and innovations, the rational use of resources, the independence of foreign economic policy and the openness of the economy, then it becomes completely clear why the Belarusian socio-economic model has a number of advantages and is stable in the most adverse environmental conditions. It cannot be discounted that the uniqueness of the socio-economic system of Belarus is also associated with the peculiarities of the country's historical development, its territorial location, natural and climatic conditions and the worldview of the population. The desire to live and work in peace on one's own land, the absence of fear for one's future ensures the consolidation of society. After all, the socially responsible attitude of the state creates conditions for a uniform redistribution of the social product, including through the development of public goods, ensuring a high level and quality of life for all segments of the population.

Vladimir Gusakov substantiates the fact that the Belarusian socio-economic model has a scientific basis, because it was built on the basis of the achievements of Belarusian scientists: economists, historians, sociologists, philosophers, culturologists and others. For example, due to the fact that the Belarusian economic science is fully developing, today there is

an opportunity to rely on our own research, analyse international experience, develop an independent, scientifically sound, balanced economic policy in accordance with the interests of the country.

National development strategy

By the way, at the National Academy of Sciences, on the basis of the Institute of Economics, Belarusian School of Economics, an interdisciplinary research cluster, has been created and has been actively working for several years. Its goal is to mobilise scientific potential for solving topical theoretical, methodological and practical problems in the field of socio-economic development. Among the main tasks of the Belarusian economic school is participation in the formation, as well as in the implementation of scientific and educational programmes. It is very important that one's own economic science does not become a tool for the destruction of the national economy and does not become a conductor of alien ideas. Therefore, according to experts, the Belarusian school of economics sees the task of economic science not only in understanding the laws of social production and distribution, identifying new patterns in a dynamically changing economy, but also to give practical recommendations for appropriate changes in politics, in the economy and production in accordance with national interests on a scientific basis. As the President noted in his Address to the Belarusian people and the National Assembly, 'under the conditions of global uncertainty, there can be only one Belarusian development strategy: go your own way, live your own mind, build the future on a solid foundation of national unity'.

Principles laid down in the training manual

As already noted, the preparation of the publication *Modern Political Economy* was carried out as part of the instructions of the Head of State, became possible on the basis of close cooperation between scientists from the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus and higher education in the country. The main goal of the textbook,





as emphasised by its creators, is the formation of real and systemic political and economic thinking among students, the development of critical analysis abilities and a comprehensive assessment of geopolitical, ideological and social information in its relationship with economic processes, as well as the development of practical skills for solving national and economic security problems using modern mechanisms for identifying, neutralising and preventing threats and risks for society, the state, business entities.

The approaches laid down in the educational publication *Modern Political Economy* are based on the principles of the Belarusian economic school. The development of the country's economy is studied by it in the context of the evolution of the world economy in historical dynamics. Secondly, the study is not limited to the analysis of only economic categories. Economic processes are considered inextricably linked with social relations and political processes. Thirdly, all socio-economic relations are studied in close connection with their subjects. Fourthly, it is recognised that the economy is not self-regulating, and state regulation of socio-economic processes is a necessary condition for the development of the economy and society.

Of course, it is interesting to understand how, in general, the need for the formation of a scientifically based economic ideology has appeared? Here is how Vladimir Gusakov spoke about this in an interview, "The modernity of this publication concerning political economy is ensured, firstly, by using the best solutions from the arsenal of world economic science in its preparation, subject to the adaptation of classical political economy to the latest scientific methodology; secondly, by the conclusions in the study of modern socio-economic systems in different countries; thirdly, by the desire to show all the diversity of political and economic relations in the modern world and the forms of interaction between countries with different socio-economic systems. It is known that the study and explanation of economic processes cannot be complete without a deep analysis of various social and political aspects, including without taking into account the theoretical imperatives of culture,

philosophy, social relations, the history of the people and statehood. Political economy provides an understanding of the essence of the processes taking place in society and the operation of economic laws, risks and threats for various sectors of the economy, the interests of various economic entities and the mechanisms of their interaction. In turn, the awareness of the internal interconnections of processes and phenomena, the chains of dependencies of factors and results makes it possible to establish possible points of application of the efforts of the state, expedient means and mechanisms of socio-economic policy."

The foundation is strong

Without a doubt, the need to form a scientifically based ideology of the modern Belarusian state, including in the economic sphere, is very relevant. The scientists of the National Academy of Sciences had previously prepared a number of scientific and popular science publications on the development of the Belarusian socio-economic model, including the history of the Belarusian statehood. Therefore, the team of authors who worked on the manual *Modern Political Economy* was quite capable of writing an appropriate textbook.

It is also obvious that without a good theory it is impossible to form an effective practice. Indeed, without knowledge of human anatomy, it is impossible to develop medicine, and without knowledge of the essence of economic phenomena and processes, it is unthinkable to create an effective economy. At the same time, the formation of a modern economic mentality and, as a result, the construction of a new economic policy is inseparable from the quality of science. However, it is known that the entire scientific infrastructure is built on the initial education. It is the forerunner of all development. That is why education must be based on a strong foundation. In other words, on a promising training base. And the manual *Modern Political Economy*, presumably, will be a strong component of such a foundation.

Aleksei **Fedosov**

THE FUTURE IS ELECTRICITY. AND IT IS BEYOND DOUBT



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For several years in a row, sales of electric vehicles in the world have been steadily growing. And this year, as predicted by the International Energy Agency, they are approaching a record at all. According to the results of only the first half of the year, global sales of electric cars increased by almost 60 percent and amounted to more than four million units. The popularity of electric vehicles is also growing in Belarus. Our material tells about the importance of the electric transport direction for the country, state measures to stimulate it, the possibility of further development and improvement.

Observers notice that a new round of the global scientific and technological revolution and industrial transformation is taking place in the world today. The integration of technologies in the field of energy, transport, information and communications has accelerated. Electrification, intelligence have become the development trends of the automotive industry. Against the backdrop of all this, Belarus, according to experts, has all the possible competencies to take its rightful place in the global electric transport market.

The global trend is clear

According to a report from the International Energy Agency, global electric car sales last year totalled 6.6 million, almost double the value of the previous year. Indeed, the growth is impressive. One of the leaders was China, where these figures reached more than half of the total volume. In second place is the United States, whose market share is ten percent (630,000 vehicles). But back in 2012, only 120 thousand electric vehicles were sold in the world. Last year, this amount was sold in one week. In the current year, world sales continue to grow. In the first quarter alone, two million electric cars were sold, up 75 percent from the same period last year.

The agency also states a surge of interest around the world in clean energy sources, and hence the growth of investment. In 2021, about \$55 billion was invested in the development and production of electric vehicles, which is 11 times higher than in 2017. It is planned that by the end of this year this figure will

approach \$90 billion. That is, this market and competencies in the world are growing at a very high pace. There is an increase in investment in batteries. It is expected that this year they will amount to almost 20 billion dollars. This shows the promise and demand for the electrification of transport mobility.

We keep our finger on the pulse

As for Belarus itself, it broke into the electric transport segment rather quickly. After all, five years ago, only a few electric vehicles were running on the roads of the country.

Today, the legal framework is being actively improved. The Comprehensive Programme for the Development of Electric Transport until 2025 has been approved. It includes two subprogrammes: Industrial and Technological Base of Electric Transport and Creation of Charging Infrastructure for Electric Transport. All large enterprises of the machine-building industry of the country are somehow involved in the automotive electric industry. The Electrotransport Innovation-Industrial Cluster has been created, which should help not only to successfully compete in foreign markets, but also to act in a coordinated manner on the domestic one. The cluster includes such companies as BELAZ, Belkommunmash, Minsk Automobile Plant, Minsk Tractor Works, the Joint Institute of Mechanical Engineering of the National Academy of Sciences and others.

Belkommunmash has a long tradition in the electric vehicle industry. By the way, the company delivers its electric buses to customers immediately with electric charging stations of its own



production. At the same time, the localisation of the devices that they consist of is constantly deepening and now accounts for more than a third of the total volume. The Minsk Automobile Plant has recently achieved great success in introducing the MAZ-4381EE electric cargo vehicle. AMKODOR presented an electric loader. The Minsk Tractor Works has developed an ice resurfacer, which has already been tested. The Belarusian Automobile Plant is no exception. The company has expanded the serial family of heavy trucks with a payload capacity of 90 tons with an electric dump truck. By the way, the BELAZ unmanned dump truck has become a pioneer in industrial cooperation within the EAEU.

The emphasis is on localisation

In general, we can say that the Belarusian mechanical engineering is moving towards the development and creation of electric transport very dynamically. As a result of the implementation of the programme for the development of electric transport, it is expected that by 2025 we will have a dozen of its new items, 12 thousand electric vehicles will be registered, almost 2,500 electric buses and trolleybuses with autonomous running will be involved. Thus, almost half of urban passenger transport will be electric. We are talking about the development of infrastructure — more than nine hundred electric charging stations (ECS) of the

state charging network for electric vehicles have already been created.

However, we are still buying some of the components, such as batteries. But the prospect of localisation of production in Belarus is visible. The Institute of Unified Mechanical Engineering of the National Academy of Sciences is actively engaged in this direction. They have already developed a number of competencies. The emphasis is now on the development and localisation of electric car components. Today we can say with confidence that a domestic electric motor of various capacities has been created and put into production in Belarus. The electronics and controls for these machines, as well as the assembly of battery systems, have been successfully mastered. By the way, up to 70 percent of the parts in the experimental models of the Academy of Sciences are of Belarusian production. The

developed competencies are offered to our machine-building enterprises. On the basis of these components, it is possible to make not only trucks and commercial vehicles, but also single cars. This was demonstrated, in particular, at the latest Minsk ELECTRO 2022 electric rally.

As for electric storage batteries, domestic institutes are working in this direction as well. Yes, lithium-ion batteries are considered promising for electric vehicles. Lithium batteries last two to three times longer than lead acid

As for Belarus itself, it broke into the electric transport segment rather quickly. After all, five years ago, only a few electric vehicles were running on the roads of the country. Today, the legal framework is being actively improved. The Comprehensive Programme for the Development of Electric Transport until 2025 has been approved.

batteries. They do not emit aggressive acid fumes and have no memory effect. Nevertheless, we have to state that in Belarus there is no such mineral as lithium in sufficient quantities. In addition, according to international agencies, the value of this rare earth metal has recently increased in international markets. So, in May of this year, prices were more than seven times higher compared to the beginning of 2021. In turn, this can provoke an increase in the cost of electric cars with lithium-ion batteries, because the price of the battery takes the lion's share of the total cost of a car powered by electricity. In addition, this fact shows that it is necessary to search for our own alternative sources for the production of batteries. Perhaps graphene will become a promising material. Scientists of the Academy of Sciences are developing batteries based on them. And this can become another milestone in the localisation of production.

Market dictates demand

Recently, as you can easily see, in Belarus, there has been a growing interest in two- and three-wheeled electric vehicles. But are there any prospects for similar Belarusian products on the world market?

A report by the International Energy Agency notes an increase in the spread of this type of electric transport. China remains its main consumer, where sales increased by an average of almost a quarter a year from 2015 to 2021 and now account for more than half of the global market. Other major markets are Vietnam, where 230,000 electric two- and three-wheelers were sold last year, and India, with almost 300,000 units sold. And this market continues to attract new investments.

In Belarus, the main manufacturer of this transport is the Optron academic enterprise, which produces a wide range of this equipment, in particular, electric scooter models. Electric bicycles are produced by MotoVeloZavod. The company is now studying the demand for new models that reach speeds up to 25 kilometres per hour. There is also great demand within the country, part of the production is sold to the Russian market. In the future, the Belarusian manufacturer may also consider the Indian market.

The system of measures stimulates

It is obvious that the state actively supports the development of the electric transport sector. The President signed the Decree 'On Stimulating the Use of Electric Vehicles', which introduced new measures of interest for owners of electric cars: preferences for buyers (both citizens and companies), tools for developing their own production and service infrastructure. And recently, support was also provided at the EAEU level. By the decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission among the EAEU countries, Belarus has been allocated the maximum quota for duty-free import of electric vehicles: for this year — 10 thousand units, for 2023 — 15 thousand. The government believes that the proposed measures will make it possible to increase the electric transport fleet to one hundred thousand units by 2025, that is, up to 3 percent of the vehicle fleet in the republic.



- Electric freight transport is developing in the country
- The developers are faced with the task of reducing the cost of electric cars

Today it is already more than 10 thousand electric cars. The figure doubled in just one year. The fleet of public electric transport is also expanding — more than a hundred electric buses run along city routes. Accordingly, this increases the power consumption. For example, last year the total quantity of electricity for the needs of electric cars amounted to 10 million kilowatt-hours, which is almost one and a half times more than a year earlier.

In general, the system of incentive measures should be comprehensive and be built at all stages, from the development of electric transport and its components to direct use, maintenance and disposal, says Yelena Presnyakova, Head of the Industrial Policy Sector, Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor at the Institute of Economics of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus. By the way, when developing the Comprehensive Programme for the Development of Electric Transport, the Institute contributed to proposals for the development of economic incentives. In general, this approach

RELEVANT IN TIME

was reflected in several decrees. The Institute of Economics also proposes to include the production of electric transport in the advanced innovative production, which will predetermine a special approach to the development of economic mechanisms to stimulate its development. These measures may include the possibility of concessional lending or subsidising the purchase of electric vehicles for cargo transportation, utility and social needs, as well as the purchase of passenger electric vehicles and two- and three-wheeled vehicles by individuals.

How to ensure improvement

Subsidising the production of electric transport within the framework of state scientific, technical, industry and innovation programmes, introducing a system of public procurement of electric transport, creating a wide service network, and updating the bus fleet in the regions is of great importance.

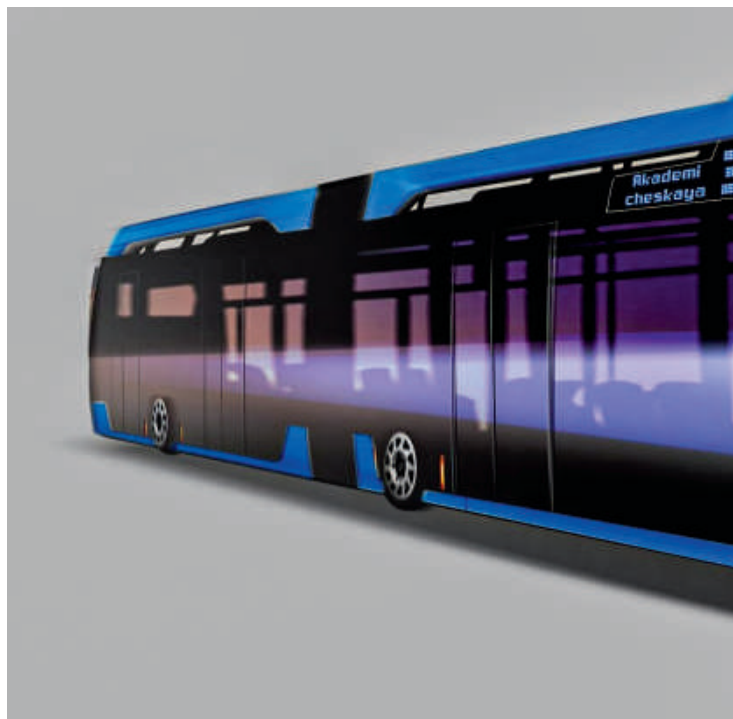
In general, as Yelena Presnyakova is sure, Belarus should work to create an entire ecosystem in the field of electric transport, which will contribute to positive economic growth, reduce dependence on foreign supplies of auto components, and create better jobs. Taking into account the interests and needs of organisations included in the innovation-industrial cluster, it is advisable to expand the composition of its potential participants — industry, research organisations, higher educational institutions, associations — taking into account their competencies. It is important to ensure the improvement of the mechanism for joint research and development, the introduction of breakthroughs in the field of battery technologies, the implementation of projects for the technological modernisation of electric vehicles. The use of virtual reality, big data, and artificial intelligence to create a virtual simulation platform and test tests for car electrification are topical. It is advisable to introduce technologies for unmanned control of electric vehicles. As a result, in the near future, the production of high-tech electric vehicles and their widespread use in economic sectors can become the hallmark of the country.

Ready for electric refuelling

Without a doubt, the number of electric cars on the roads of both the whole world and Belarus has been increasing rapidly in recent years. At the same time, many countries are investing significant funds in the development of networks of electric charging stations. In our country, ECSs are installed both along busy city routes and in residential areas. There is also a plan to install super-fast charging stations, which will appear in the coming months. All this changes the paradigm of energy consumption. The epicentre of such innovations is Minsk, which has already significantly increased the charging infrastructure.

The first super-fast ECS to appear at the end of the year

During the round table 'Electric Transport: Reality and Prospects', which was held at the 26th Energy Expo Belarusian Energy and Environmental Forum, Aleksei Nikitenko, Head of the Advanced Energy Technologies Department of Belorusneft Production Association, drew attention to the fact that most auto giants can switch to 100% production of electric cars in 2030, "It



may happen that in 2030, having come to a car dealership, we will no longer have a choice between an electric car and a car with an internal combustion engine. The number of electric vehicles in the world, according to the forecast of the International Energy Agency, by 2030 will be more than 360 million units, or 20 percent of the total number in the world. By this time, five hundred thousand electric cars are expected in Belarus, and this will be 13.4 percent of all cars in the country. From the point of view of providing electric vehicles with a network of ECSs, constructive dynamics is taking shape in our republic."

So, already last year there were 600 ECSs in the country. This year, 27 are under construction, and for 2023, another 60 units of Mode 4 fast charging stations with a capacity of 50 kW are being designed.

"For Belorusneft, 2023 will be an important milestone. It is planned to commission the first part of super-fast charging complexes, which can be called full-fledged charging stations, analogues of gas stations. We have technologically approached the fact that the charging time of an electric car can be from 10 to 15 minutes. For us, this is a growth point that can fully replace traditional filling stations by 2030," stated Aleksei Nikitenko.

Currently, seven super-fast charging complexes are at the design stage, designed for installation next year. The advantages of these stations will be demonstrated by the first such complex with a total capacity of 700 kW, which will appear before the end of the year in Minsk on the turning ring in the Brilevichi microdistrict. The main advantages of the complex include the ability to charge electric buses simultaneously with electric vehicles at high power, and together with an electric bus it is possible to charge eight electric vehicles (the charging power



- Electric buses of domestic production show themselves perfectly in operation

Decree came into force, which speeds up the installation of ECSs for the national operator. Thanks to it, the procedure for obtaining initial permits, passing the examination of project documentation is simplified. All this will affect the timing of the implementation of measures for the construction and reconstruction of electrical networks.

Before the release of the document, the process of supplying electricity and installing ECS was lengthy. This was due to lengthy

will be shared dynamically with priority for the electric bus), an energy storage system, and the implementation of smart city systems.

The city is at the forefront

The capital is at the forefront of promoting all innovations related to charging infrastructure. Andrey Kabakov, Head of the Design Department of the Minsk Cable Networks branch of the Minskenenergo Republican Enterprise, said that power engineers are coping with the task of introducing charging stations under the programme of the national operator of the ECS network, "The connection of the ECS to the power grid in accordance with the Comprehensive Programme for the Development of Electric Transport for 2021-2025 is proceeding according to plan. Currently, we do not see any problems in connecting charging stations until 2025 in the city. Power supply centres are ready for this. For example, in July, after reconstruction, a transformer substation was commissioned for the future first 760 kW ultra-fast charging complex along Napoleon Orda Street in the Brilevichi microdistrict. We did it ahead of time, even before installing the super-fast charging station."

Andrey Kabakov also noted that from September 1st, 2022, the Presidential

procedures stipulated by the Decree of the Council of Ministers 'On Certain Measures to Improve Architectural and Construction Activities' and the Decree of the President 'On Withdrawal and Provision of Land Plots'. Even if the ECS was installed a few metres from the transformer substation, it was necessary to go through a lengthy procedure associated with the withdrawal and allocation of land. The duration of the reconstruction and construction of electrical networks for connecting charging



RELEVANT IN TIME



- Geely Geometric has received good reviews on the Belarusian market

stations did not depend much on volumes and amounted to about a year and a half, and with the issuance of a presidential decree, these terms will be reduced, as expected, to a year. There are also other concessions: there is no need to make pre-project documentation, the state examination takes place not in 30, but in 10 days. Now the national operator is allowed to issue documents for the allotment of land plots simultaneously with construction.

Even if there are issues

It should be noted that this decree does not apply to other legal entities that plan to install ECSs. This means they will have to be patient. But the head of the Perspective Development Department of the Minsk Cable Networks branch of the Minskenenergo enterprise, Nikolai Kovalenko, explains that there are still just a few entities which want to install ECSs, “Perhaps, if there are more of them, then the state administration bodies will take steps in this direction and the procedures will be reduced in time.”

At the same time, there are already examples of ECS installation in residential areas in Minsk. For example, near Nemiga.

“Technically, the power grids are ready for the appearance of ECSs of small capacities in residential areas. We will be able to connect charging stations with a capacity of 10-12 kW. In new residential multi-storey microdistricts, almost one hundred percent are transformer substations with a unit transformer capacity of 1,250 kVA,” emphasised the specialist.

In addition, as Nikolai Kovalenko noted, over the past ten years, the estimated load on the network has been significantly reduced due to the use of energy-saving devices by citizens, “It plays a big role, which can be seen from our annual measurements. At the same time, the standard load on apartments increased according to the norms. We have reserves, and we can provide insignificant capacities. In any case, we do not see a general desire to connect ECS in residential areas. Another thing is if there are five or six such stations in each yard. Then the total load on the power supply can increase significantly. However, we can calculate this issue as well.”

Movement must be controlled

So what do we have now. Despite the general decline in car sales in the world due to the negative consequences of the pandemic and other global problems, the electric vehicle segment was rapidly gaining momentum. The growth of investments in this sector is also not slowing down. Leading automakers plan to switch to 100% electric car production in 2030. In our country, as we have already noted, they also do not lose sight of the global trend and make a big bet on the implementation of a comprehensive programme for the development of electric transport until 2025. As a reminder, the course of its implementation and prospects were discussed by experts during the Electric Transport: Reality and Prospects round table on the sidelines of the 26th Energy Expo Belarusian Energy and Environmental Forum. It is relevant to address some of the fundamental points of that discussion even now.

Bet on the development of components

For example, Director General of the Joint Institute of Mechanical Engineering of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus Sergei Poddubko said that the National Academy of Sciences is actively working with the Ministry of Industry, which ensures the implementation of scientific projects both in terms of manufacturing the component base and in the field of electric transport, “For example, now the Joint Institute of Mechanical Engineering is developing an electric garbage truck together with the Minsk Automobile Plant. It will be silent. We are also working on an electric version of the apron bus for airports.”

Speaking about the implementation of a comprehensive programme for the development of electric transport for 2021-2025, Sergei Poddubko noted that the Joint Institute of Mechanical Engineering of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus has innovative projects that are focused on creating new components for electric vehicles in different segments, “We are working on a modern electric drive as part of a high-speed liquid-cooled traction motor with a gearbox. It has been proven that the gearbox significantly increases the electric drive capabilities of heavy electric vehicles. We also assemble batteries today, we purchase cells in Korea. We assemble batteries of any configuration from these cells and equip them with our own control electronics.”

At the same time, Sergei Poddubko noted that in the future, a deeper development of the production of power supply elements is planned, “We have held talks with representatives of RENERA. This company has ambitious plans in terms of creating its own battery cells. I think that over time we will consume Russian-made cells.”

Sergei Poddubko also said that the Joint Institute of Mechanical Engineering of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus is working on the creation of an asynchronous traction motor for 130 kW, “This development has been mastered in production, it has already been produced by the Mogilevliftmash plant. They mastered the production of synchronous motors. We are also considering the issue of creating a model range of these engines with a control system. This project is up and running. A range of reducers, gearboxes of various types is also being developed. In addition, a monoblock power drive for electric trucks and electric buses with a power of up to 200 kW is under development.”

The low-cost segment will not keep you waiting long

In turn, the director of BELGEE, Gennady Svidersky, then recalled that last year the Geely Geometry C electric car model was launched on the Belarusian market, “Almost the entire current year was the serial operation of this car. Market reviews are positive. It was decided to send an additional number of cars to dealerships. We plan to increase their number on the market next year. The power reserve of the electric car is 550 kilometres, all the necessary

It is obvious that the state actively supports the development of the electric transport sector. The President signed the Decree ‘On the Promotion of the Use of Electric Vehicles’, which introduced new measures of interest for owners of electric cars: preferences for buyers (both citizens and companies), tools for developing own production and infrastructure for servicing



parameters are provided. We had only one wish — we need to pay attention to cheaper models.”

He also said that for the low-cost segment, negotiations were underway with JAC, two E10X cars had already been delivered, for which they had carried out comprehensive tests, “They have more modest parameters: mileage of 310 kilometres, engine power of 61 horsepower, but also a lower price, which, according to our estimates, may be about 12 thousand dollars. The Unison plant will be able to present these cars in the future.”

Speaking about the novelties of the Geely electric car line, Gennady Svidersky drew attention to the fact that a new low-cost version of Geometry E has appeared, “Negotiations are underway with Geely to obtain documentation for these cars and adaptations.”

Gennady Svidersky also noted that electric transport is developing very dynamically in the world. According to the data, 4.72 million electric vehicles were produced in the first three quarters of this year. By the end of 2022, it is planned to reach 6.5 million units. In recent months, 10 percent of passenger car sales have been steadily occupied by electric cars.

The specialist explained, “If we talk about Belarus, then we have a unique opportunity to join this dynamic in the production and operation of electric vehicles. The length of our roads is relatively small. Their quality is good.

ECS infrastructure has been created. However, if we talk about production, then there are some constraints. In our plant, we had to completely renew the model range in five years, and these are expenses that we need to recoup. We cannot take long strides, but nevertheless, as far as electric transport is concerned, this is a priority task for us. We must solve it.”

As you can see, the picture is optimistic, and the approach to those issues that directly relate to the future of an essentially new industry in the country is very serious. And this is very important in such a responsible and promising business.

Vladimir Velikhov

The 8th Belarusian Space Congress has recently ended in Minsk. And in September 2018, as we recall, the capital of Belarus hosted representatives of the 31st International Congress of the Association of Space Flight Participants. More than 80 cosmonauts from 17 countries (Russia, USA, China, Kazakhstan, European countries), as well as scientists, representatives of Belarusian universities and enterprises arrived at the congress. Of course, the format of the current Belarusian Space Congress was more 'chamber'. However, the fact remains that Belarus is positioning itself more and more confidently in the world as a space power. There are good reasons for that. After all, as you know, since July 2012, the Belarusian spacecraft for remote sensing of the Earth has been operating in orbit, and since August 29th of the same year, satellite images have been received from it. Note that the initial service life of the Belarusian spacecraft was calculated for 5 years: it expired in July 2017. However, the technical condition of the apparatus, fuel reserves gave grounds to the manufacturer to extend its service life. With the launch of the satellite, Belarus got the opportunity to really participate in the relevant international structures and projects. And on November 1st, 2013, the country was accepted as a member of the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

Let us turn to the information voiced at this congress by Oleg Novitsky, a famous Russian cosmonaut who has been in space three times. By the way, he is our compatriot. For those who do not know:

Aiming for the stars

**Belarusians continue to
write bright pages in the
history of space exploration**

Oleg Novitsky was born in the city of Cherven, in the Minsk Region. He also graduated from high school there. Thanks to the 'space profession' of this graduate, the Museum Room of Cosmonautics appeared in Cherven School No. 2. Now Oleg Novitsky is a member of the cosmonaut corps of the Yuri Gagarin Research and Testing Cosmonaut Training Centre, a cosmonaut with the rank of colonel, Hero of the Russian Federation. He attended the congress as a participant, and in an interview with Belarusian journalists he said: a group of candidates for the role of the first Belarusian cosmonaut out

of 20 people has already been selected, they will be tested, and, apparently, those selected will be prepared for flight in the Star City near Moscow. And Novitsky admitted that he would actively help prepare fellow countrymen for the flight.

Presumably, the first Belarusian cosmonaut will be a girl. Chairman of the Presidium of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus Vladimir Gusakov mentioned this at the end of September on the sidelines of the Industrial, Scientific and Technological Cooperation between Russia and Belarus expert media forum. Let's clarify: Dmitry Rogozin, the then head of Roscosmos, suggested choosing a girl for the flight back in the spring of 2022. According to preliminary data, the Belarusian will fly into space in 2023. The main cosmonaut and understudy will be selected after a medical examination, which was confirmed by the current head of Roscosmos, Yuri Borisov.

The leaders of the two countries, Aleksandr Lukashenko and Vladimir Putin, agreed that Belarus, together with Russia, would develop infrastructure in the space sector, this year at the Vostochny cosmodrome on a significant day, on April 12th, when we celebrate the International Day of the First Human Space Flight. At the same time, Putin instructed Roscosmos to start preparing the flight of the Belarusian cosmonaut into orbit.

So, applicants from among Belarusians for a place in the world space elite will soon become known. In this regard, let us remind the reader: just next year it will be 60 years since the moment when

a woman first went into space. As you know, the flight was made by the Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova. She, by the way, has strong Belarusian ancestral roots. Tereshkova's father, Vladimir Akse-novich, was from the village of Vylovo, Be-lynichy District, Mogilev Region, and her mother, Yelena Fedorovna, nee Kruglova, was from the village of Yeremeyevshchi-na, Dubrovno District, Vitebsk Region. And the cosmonaut herself admitted: as a child she spoke Belarusian... Valentina Tereshkova made a space flight on June 16th-19th, 1963 as the commander of the Vostok-6 spacecraft under the group flight programme with the Vostok-5 spacecraft piloted by Valery Bykovsky. This year, on March 6th, Valentina Tereshkova turned 85 years old. Well, we will find out in the near future how old will be her successor from Belarus.

As for the 8th Belarusian Space Con-gress, which was held at the Joint Institute for Informatics Problems of the Academy of Sciences of Belarus, its work was covered by the Belarusian mass media. Let's turn to the facts. More than two hundred people took part in this large-scale con-gress, including representatives of Russia and Kazakhstan. Yes, a large delegation



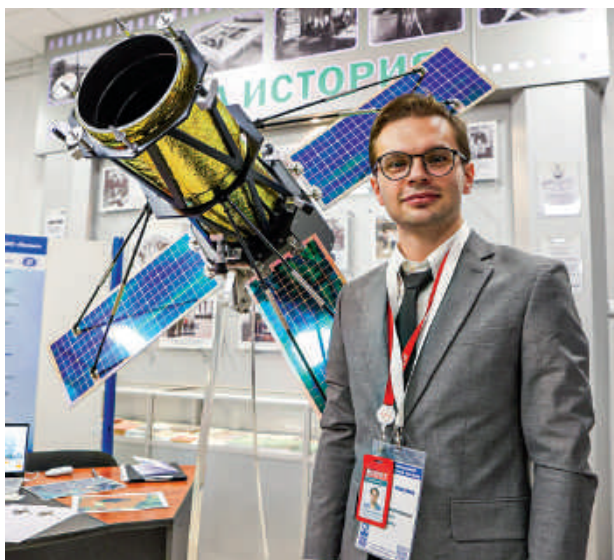
Dmitry Mezentsev,

“Today we are well aware that without the development of joint space programmes, communication systems, fast Internet access systems, it is impossible to resolve issues that are brought to us by farmers and land surveyors. And we understand that in order to increase the defense capability of Belarus and Russia, to address the security issues of the Union State, we will not do without relying on the space potential.”

from the Russian Federation arrived to work at the forum: representatives of the Roscosmos State Corporation, the Russian Academy of Scienc-es, enterprises and organi-sations involved in research and space exploration. Spe-cialists from Uzbekistan and China participated in the on-line format in the congress, and scientists and experts from five countries presented developments and technolo-gies of the future in Minsk.

Since Belarus joined the Club of Space Powers, it has continued to build up its

space potential. For 10 years, an autono-mous specialised industry has been built in the country, which includes more than 20 scientific and industrial organisations. Active cooperation with Russia also con-tinues: a number of allied programmes have been successfully implemented, and new ones are planned. The parties intend to jointly launch a Belarusian-Russian satellite, which will be many times more technologically advanced than its prede-cessors. In modern realities, the demand for terrain mapping services is growing. In this role, the Belarusian spacecraft of the new generation has a chance to become one of the market leaders. The atmospheric sounder installed on it is a



■ Among the more than 200 participants of the large-scale event was Nikolai Starosotnikov, Leading Research Engineer of OJSC Pelen.



Oleg Novitsky,

“Mutual assistance and cooperation are necessary. There is just no place for borders, sanctions. You will never tell your comrade and partner that you will not help him, because our states are not friends. We all depend on each other.”

unique development of the Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences. Due to the special spatial resolution, it improves the image quality from 2 to 0.35 units. Here is how

Aleksandr Shumilin, Academician-Secretary of the Department of Physics, Mathematics and Informatics of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, said in an interview about the device, “A space satellite takes five kilometers of the Earth per second. Imagine how much information is captured! And it must be processed, packaged, transferred to Earth. And here it must be opened and processed to provide the necessary information. These are technologies that are owned by a few countries, and a few scientific organisations can do it.”

State Secretary of the Union State Dmitry Mezentsev, speaking at the congress, stressed that seven programmes in the space sector have already been successfully implemented, and the parties have started the 8th one, called ‘Integration — Union State’, the implementation of which is expected until January 2024. In addition, the parties entered the stage of implementation of the programme to

create a Belarusian-Russian spacecraft for remote sensing of the Earth with the highest resolution.

Furthermore, the State Secretary of the Union State noted that space technologies play an important role in the real economy, “Today we are well aware that without the development of joint space programmes, communication systems, fast Internet access, the solution of issues that are brought to us, in particular, by farmers, land surveyors, is impossible. We also understand that in order to increase the defense capability of the two states, to address the security issues of the Union State, we also cannot do without relying on the space potential.” In addition, Dmitry Mezentsev said that the Belarusian ground-based space infrastructure has been successfully integrated into the unified space ground infrastructure of the Roscosmos State Corporation, “This allows us to solve the tasks that are set by the parties, and, of course, of course, it

allows us to synchronise and reach common standards in receiving and distributing that signal, that information, which is, in fact, the main goal of the development of space programmes.”

Speaking about the development of the space sector in Belarus, Vladimir Gusakov, Chairman of the Presidium of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, said that the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus was entrusted with the implementation of a unified state policy, regulation of activities in the field of exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes. To implement these and other tasks in the space sector, the Academy established in 2015 and successfully operates the Agency for Space Research. And what is very important, the country has sufficient scientific, technical and human potential, as well as rich experience in space development. All this testifies to the creation of a space industry in Belarus, which involves more than 20

scientific and industrial organisations and employs about 4,000 qualified specialists. That is, a large infrastructure has been formed, the purpose of which is strategic research.

Among the promising areas, Vladimir Gusakov named the implementation of the National Space Programme for 2021-2025, the development of the Belarusian space system for remote sensing of the Earth, the application of the results of space activities in the interests of various areas, including, in particular, pre-

cision farming, digitalisation, mapping, and the study of the Antarctic. The urgent tasks include the development of a national system of satellite communications and broadcasting, navigation, geodetic and cartographic activities based on space technologies, an aerospace education system, the development of new materials used in the creation of spacecraft for the study of near and far space, participation in international projects to study Moon, Mars and other deep space objects.

In total, more than 120 speeches by scientists and specialists from Belarus, Russia, Kazakhstan, China and Uzbekistan were heard at the 8th Belarusian Space Congress. The National Academy of Sciences of Belarus hosted an exhibition of scientific and technical space products based on the results of the implementation of scientific and technical programmes and projects in the field of space, an exposition of technical and popular science literature on space topics.

Mikhailina Cherkashina



We are proud that there are natives of Belarus among the cosmonauts. They have been in space in different years.

The first native of Belarus to go into space was Piotr Klimuk, who made three flights outside the Earth in the status of a spacecraft commander. Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, participated in the Intercosmos programme, under which he carried out an orbital flight as part of a Soviet-Polish crew. He conducted a lot of technological and biomedical research. This year Piotr Klimuk turned 80 years old.

Vladimir Kovalenok, cosmonaut, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Colonel General of Aviation, President of the Russian Cosmonautics Federation since 2001. Our compatriot became the fortieth cosmonaut of the USSR and the second native of Belarus to have been in space.

We told above about a native of the city of Cherven, Oleg Novitsky, one of the 25 active Russian cosmonauts, the third Belarusian who has been in space.



Chairman of the Board of the Belarusian Peace Fund Maksim Misko believes that at certain moments in history, peacemakers are indispensable. He, of course, is close to the high and beautiful idea of world peace. This goal, Maksim Misko is sure, can be approached through the creation of a society of mutual care, as well as the organisation of the whole country in the image and likeness of a friendly family.

Blessed are the peacemakers... Why is it that they have been and are being paid tribute by different peoples at different times? Apparently, the message of peacemaking is relevant for us, earthlings, always and everywhere. Especially today, when in a troubled world not a day goes by without wars. Real battles are already close to us, in neighbouring Ukraine. Therefore, sane people are waiting for any slightest hope for a truce as manna from heaven. Everyone today needs a Dove of Peace with a laurel branch, good news, in its beak!

Preparing for a conversation with Maksim Vladimirovich, we have collected

some proverbs, sayings of famous people about how valuable peace is and how difficult, unfortunately, it is achieved. It was supposed to lead the conversation in a poetic way, but life, as it happens, made adjustments. For about four hours we had the pleasure of talking with this sincere and deep person, open to new ideas. At one of the moments when he offered 'more tea?', we, respecting the interlocutor's time, tried to clarify, "Do you still have the opportunity to continue the conversation?.." It was nice to hear a cheerful and sincere answer, "I can't part with you! I would like to share my innermost thoughts." We answered him

in tone, "We have the same feeling!"

We hope readers will understand, getting acquainted with the 'selected points' of the conversation, why it was long. We considered it necessary to reflect in this publication the personal life of Maksim Misko: after all, it is from personal qualities that the real deeds of peacekeepers grow. It also seemed important to us to present the interlocutor not just as a functionary, but as a harmonious personality, a subtle philosopher, a man of high honor and duty. By the way, he himself is a Suворovite, in the recent past, one of the leaders of the Belarusian Union of Suворovites

and a cadet. And his former platoon commander Aleksandr Vladimirovich Chirko, an officer-educator at the Minsk Suvorov School, now works together with Maksim Vladimirovich, “He is my first deputy, and always like a wise adviser. So I’m incredibly lucky. It’s a miracle!”

As you can see, in the life of Maksim Misko there is a place for a miracle, but he himself, of course, is not a magician, he realistically assesses the possibilities of the Belarusian Peace Fund. However, the wizard from one parable was powerless, trying to stop wars and bloodshed on the planet. First, he destroyed all the weapons on Earth so that no one else could fight, but aggressive people made spears from young trees and resumed wars. Then he had to destroy all the young trees, and just trees (of which the militants contrived to make clubs), and metals, and stones, as all this became a weapon in the hands of fighters. To stop the strife, the wizard was even ready to destroy all of humanity, but he did not have the power to do so. And one child suggested the way out, “Let people feel how others perceive their actions. If one hurts another, let him feel exactly the same pain. And if it brings joy to someone, then let him feel joy himself. Then surely no one will hurt another, will be forced to stop.” As we see, the truth speaks through the mouth of a baby. By the way, a number of projects of the Peace Fund are now aimed precisely at reaching the hearts and souls of people. One of them is Peace in the Soul — Peace in the Country.

“Only the heart is vigilant. You can’t see the most important thing with just your eyes.” These words of the Fox, addressed to the Little Prince by the French military pilot and writer Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, are also about what the parable is about: to see and understand

with the heart, in order to understand and capture the mood, feelings of another person.

In our conversation with Maksim Misko, more than once we turned to thoughts about a pure heart, about the inner world of a person, from which our deeds grow.

Who are they: peacemakers? What is their place in our world? And who is he himself, Maksim Misko, awarded the title of the Ambassador for Peace? What is his life? What is he thinking about? What does he believe in? The conversation began with the clarification of these positions. The floor is given to Maksim Misko, Candidate of Law, Associate Professor.

► **Second from the left, Maxim Misko, among other Suvorovites, listens to Alexander Chirko, at that time a major and tutor.**

Conversation, dialogue is a very important ‘peace weapon’ for peacemakers. Because in a conversation, when you reason and discuss, you yourself manifest what was previously unspoken, unformed. And so you are getting closer to the truth. The peacemakers say: the truth is always in the

middle, and the peacemaker is where the truth is. This ‘near-true’ position is not the easiest. We sometimes hear criticism, as they say, both from the right and from the left. But, of course, at certain moments one cannot do without peacemakers. We see this in other countries. When the stages of hot conflicts end, it is difficult for representatives of the warring, opposing sides to even look into each other’s eyes. Then the peacemaker should take a ‘middle’ position, be a skillful moderator in order to lead to a dialogue, put people at the negotiating table and start discussing sensitive issues. There are such people, both in civilian and military life. They are called: mediators, arbitrators. As a professional lawyer, I will explain that the opposing parties, people invite an arbitrator from outside if they cannot resolve their conflict themselves. It’s been that way for a long time. In some tribes, the mediators are the patriarchs, older people. The councils of elders act as peacemakers. We are so arranged that sometimes it seems: only we are right, and the other, others are wrong. But it is so important to approach the truth, to be close to it. The job is difficult! At some point, certain dogmas, like cement,





harden in the mind of a person. People 'harden' in their position, they do not move. Such stubborn tenacity! And nobody likes the truth. After everyone has reconciled, they no longer need you, the peacemaker...

Alas: we can't get away from egoism. But it is important to be able to control these 'stagnant' energies in oneself, understanding: where there is peace, there is joy. I probably felt this from childhood, but did not express it in words. Sometimes it seems to us that we acquired some of our qualities over time, while in fact they 'grew up' from childhood and adolescence. No matter how we brag about our degrees, titles, talents, achievements, everything comes from there. Until the age of six, I think, everything settles down, we absorb the most important truths, which then no one will teach us, even classically teaching them. We absorb examples of how parents communicate with each other, relate to each other. Relationships in the family are the main example for us. In my opinion, the best rule in raising a child is: do as I do. Everything else does not work, if you want the child to grow up as a peacemaker... Or the way you want, then do it yourself so that they take an example from you. Show how you treat your parents, and the son or daughter will learn it. The ideological and behavioral matrix develops gradually, and then, in the course of life, its cells are filled. It rarely happens otherwise. If you scold a child for smoking, and you smoke yourself, will your comments really work? I remember how my parents treated each other and those who are older, and I understand: I took a lot from there. Gradually, those feelings were formed in my heart, which I did not even suspect. Over the years, when necessary, they appear. Yes, and literary images can also

► During the meeting of the Chairman of the Board of the Belarusian Peace Foundation Maksim Misko with the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Russian Federation to Belarus Boris Gryzlov, during which the Head of the Russian Embassy expressed interest in cooperation with the Belarusian Peace Foundation. In particular, an agreement was reached on the implementation in the near future of joint creative projects for schoolchildren in Russia and Belarus.

be our role models. Wise thoughts fit well on the heart, especially when, thanks to the writing talent, you also feel them, deeply realise them.

Over the years, I realised: you need to know your ancestral roots more deeply in order to stand on the ground yourself more firmly. My mother was a teacher, my father was a lawyer. When football matches of the Soviet Olympics-80 were being prepared in the capital of Belarus, my father, Vladimir Stepanovich Misko,

was the head of the Directorate at the Organising Committee of Olympics-80 in Minsk. He coped successfully, then received the award For Labor Merit. I was born in Minsk, grew up, studied. Parents died early: mother at 52, father at 64. This circumstance, apparently, over time, also aroused interest in the ancestral roots. In

the last five years I have been actively involved in genealogical research. I found documents along three lines out of four up until 1720, and this is 9 generations. One of my mother's goes to Ukraine. My mother's maiden name was Lyudmila Vladimirovna Krotova. Her mother, my beloved grandmother Lyubov Ivanovna Nikitenko, was from Loyev. Her husband, my grandfather, apparently came from across the Dnieper: from Ukrainian territory. I have already explored both lines of my father's family, they are from the Uzda District, from the villages of Tolkachevichi (grandmother lived there), and Zadoschenye near Shatsk was my grandfather's village. But my grandfather lived in Tolkachevichi, I went there every summer as a child. There were small ponds where we used to go fishing as children. However, I love the river more: their energy heals us. In order to walk along the river, in the summer I often go to Isloch, near Rakov: I like to swim in whirlpools there, and to relax. Our rivers are saving places. It is no coincidence that our grandfathers and grandmothers lowered their legs into the pools, sat there, and thus healed themselves from various ailments.

My family is mostly farmers! Both on the father's side and on the mother's side, everyone worked on the land. And the land, as you know, gives people tremendous power. Of course, my ancestors were both poorly educated and semi-literate, and the families are all large, with many children. Gradually recognising this, I seemed to

► Children are the best messengers of peace



discover a huge world for myself. I did not know before that Zadoschenye is the birthplace of my grandfather. And I have a deep sense of kinship with those places, people. In the cemetery, the name Misko is everywhere on the monuments... And you understand: these are all your ancestors here. I feel there an attraction to my land, in which my roots lie. This is something incredible in terms of sensations: this is my land, this is my strength... And this is the strength of the family. I am very glad that I was able to find such a place. After all, many fly around the world, looking for places of power. And you don't have to fly too far! Here they are. This is where you lived, worked, completed earthly affairs and your whole family lies. Many generations. Remember everyone, and you will have such strength that everything will be easy. If, of course, you will pray for them, your ancestors, and will not disgrace them with your deeds.

My younger brother, Pavel, and I 'found' Zadoschenye. A year ago he passed away. I also have an older sister, Inna. Pavel was engaged in business and helped the church a lot, the men's monastery in Lyady: he had the soul for

this. (A man's monastery in honour of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the village of Malye Lyady, Smolevichi District). We have a dacha-farm in the Vileika District, near Ilya. We bought an old farm in due time, we maintain life there. It has a small apiary. Nearby is the village of Partizansky, there is the temple of St. George the Victorious, my brother helped to restore it. He did the roof, domes, walls, which he did not have time to finish. Now I'm helping finish his business. Why am I talking about all this? Because I believe: this is a very important part of our life! Of course, it does not hurt anyone to learn as much as possible about their ancestors, and while we are alive, to remember them. Ask God for them. Well, you never know what matters they did not manage to resolve in earthly life. Once a priest asked me: what are children for parents? I found it difficult to answer, but he says: saviours. When parents leave, who, except for children, will pray for them? Who are our ancestors? According to Belarusian folk beliefs, Dzyady (who was from the family and left earlier than us) are all saint for us. Yes, our ancestors had such a faith, and such an attitude towards the departed. Christianity and

paganism, as we see, are not in contradiction here: in regard to deep respect for elders, reverence for the memory of ancestors. And the god Rod, according to culturologists, was one of the highest gods in the pagan pantheon. It was believed: each of the family, leaving for Eternity, becomes for us, who are still on earth, a saint, a heavenly patron. I believe in it too. From time immemorial, there has been in our tradition the veneration of ancestors, and this is no accident. Even if we do not understand something, then we need to include not only intuition, logic, but also be guided by the law of analogy. To understand that even before people, as they say, were no more stupid than us.

The law of analogy is probably the most important law in the knowledge of the world. Many wise men in their reasoning are guided by it. You probably know one of the ancient formulas applicable to various phenomena: both above and below. These regularities are also reflected in the Zodiac. By the way, I was born on February 25th. Pices. They say that the intuition of people of this sign is developed. So, apparently, I felt four years ago: I need to do this work. In a year, along the same family line with my brother and sister, with whom we became close friends after the death of our parents, we developed. But, in my opinion, it is not necessary to delve into such searches without special reasons. And if there is an urgent need, then the patrons of the clan will show the way, and what needs to be done. You can call me a mystic, but I repeat, I believe in the power of the family. Now I have lists of departed relatives. And with these lists, I, along with my sister and wife, visited all the churches that people of my family visited, ordered memorial services. Pray for the departed. This is my personal Year of Historical Memory.



► **Maksim Misko with Anatoly Karpov, President of the International Association of Peace Foundations after he was awarded the Gold Medal of the Soviet Peace Foundation**

If you are open to this world, advice will come: how to live, what to do. In Christianity, it is not just that they say that everyone is alive. Metropolitan Anthony of Surozh, whose works I respectfully refer to, has deep teachings and reasonings on this subject. (Bishop of the Russian Orthodox Church, Metropolitan of Surozh. In 1965-1974 he was Patriarchal Exarch of Western Europe). They are close to me. Therefore, I am convinced that you can communicate with the departed if you have something to ask or say. They, though invisibly, but participate in the formation of us as individuals. I think that in the process of life, our deeds, the piety of the family either increases, or something else, not positive, accumulates. Therefore, in my opinion, parents should first of all teach their child not a profession (they will then choose it themselves). They will not be able to invest in you talent or genius, but they are able to educate you as a cultured person. For example, they are able to teach you to get up when your mother entered the room. To give a hand to a woman or an elderly person on the steps, and open the door in front of them. To instill the basics of culture and develop them is the task of parents. As well as saying 'thank you', 'hello', 'goodbye', 'sorry'... Up to six years, I think, all this can be formed, laid in the foundation of a child's personality by personal example. You don't need to train a child like a dog: do everything yourself

everything lines up in a system... But in society everything is more complicated than with sawdust. And in the work of the Peace Fund there are many slogans, unique magnets: about peace, friendship, love and kindness... But we understand that love is very selective. And learning to love is very difficult. To love everyone. Try to fall in love with a homeless person: you go out in the morning — he is poking around there. The task is not easy. But it is possible to be merciful. The first thing to do is to learn compassion. Love is a complex instrument in the orchestra of life, so to speak. This is a high bar for jumping, for overcoming gravity. One of the wise men said: do not even try to love everyone. Learn to better love the One who loves everyone. I liked this formula

just like that, and you will get a good result. And the best helper in the family, upbringing is the state of love. If you have it, then gradually everything will be right. If there is love and good relations in the family, then all other virtues will grow from this root. Anyway. Just imagine how a magnet among metal filings creates poles, and thanks to it

humility, love. Of course, this love has to be cultivated in oneself. Remember from the Bible, "If I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, but have not love, I am become sounding brass, or a clanging cymbal." But how can one learn to love one's neighbour? From my own experience I will say: gradually. After all, this and humility must be brought up in oneself, this is a daily sacrifice. It does not happen just like that. Love for one's neighbour is, of course, full of sacrifice. Moreover, this lesson of love, to the neighbor, is apparently the most important. It is easier with love for children, it's already more difficult with parents. And what to say about the parents of the wife! No wonder there are so many jokes about the relationship between son-in-law and mother-in-law: the collective consciousness is actively looking for ways to reconcile these contradictions through laughter. So not everyone passes the 'test by mother-in-law' (or son-in-law). And take the divorce statistics: shocking! I'm not here to judge: there are different situations in life. After all, this is a difficult task: to learn to live with another person. Accepting their views on life, adapting to what they want, sacrificing something, everything is not easy. We are not talking about falling in love, we are talking about the love that comes after years. My wife and I will celebrate 30 years of marriage this year. Now I understand: when I met her, got acquainted, then I didn't love her

for understanding the essence of love.

All ideas of preserving the peace, I believe, are empty and groundless if we do not turn in our work to the good feelings of people, to their mercy, do not talk about compassion, kindness,



An important stage in my development as a person, as a future peacemaker (because, as a rule, military people are most opposed to war) was my studies at the Minsk Suvorov School. I went there in 1987. Dad once suggested that I think about entering the Suvorov School after the 8th grade. I immediately remembered these handsome guys in the city, in uniform with shoulder straps, just wow! That alone led to a decision. And everything worked out, and I went through the Suvorov School: 9th and 10th grade. Then a second teacher appeared in my life, with whom we have been together for a long time: Aleksandr Vladimirovich Chirko. He was my platoon leader, an educator officer. Still a young major, just came from Afghanistan. He had serious life experience, almost died several times: he was on the verge of life and death. He taught us, teenagers, very important



► With representatives of different faiths on Victory Day, 2022

► Maksim Misko with Aleksandr Chirko (right) after Metropolitan Filaret was awarded the medal of the Belarusian Peace Foundation 'Honored Peacemaker'

as much as I do now. I love her consciously now! Now Olga is my best partner, best friend. That's how it all worked out. This person is a part of me, that's how I feel. To do this, we had to go through a lot together. Olga is a programmer by profession, she used to work at the Vavilov factory, then she was engaged in design, and now she has mastered new methods of cosmetic massage. She is a creative person. Very kind, and my assistant in everything. Shw joined me when I researched my

pedigree. We have two children: guys 27 and 24 years old. Warm relations have developed in the family, the sons carefully treat Olga's mother — my mother-in-law, their grandmother. It pleases us. We also focus on strengthening family ties and ties between generations in the Fund's work: we understand how important all this is for society. Real values are formed in the family, and the first teachers, I repeat, are our parents. Then a lot depends on those in whose hands we fall.

things, he was like a father to all of us. Once he asked, "What are you supposed to learn here?" We replied, "Of course, win!.." And he, "Fools!.. I have to teach you how to survive! Don't die. You will only be valuable as warriors if you learn to survive." He made real men out of us all the time. Then it so happened that I was a member of parliament, and he was my assistant. (Maksim Misko has been a member of the House of Representatives of the National Assembly of the Republic



► With Vasily Lanov, known as a Russian actor after filming a film about the Suvorovites
Honor to None!

of Belarus of the 6th convocation since November 2016. He worked as deputy chairman of the Standing Commission on Legislation). And in the Peace Fund, as I already said, we are together. He is always close with his valuable advice, support, the right word. He considers me to be his son. And Aleksandr Vladimirovich is like a second father and teacher to me, who helped me develop as a person and taught me many things. He and I are like family.

I have been heading the Belarusian Peace Fund for 7 years: since 2015. And before that, I received good experience in public work when I was deputy chairman of the Belarusian Union of Suvorovites and Cadets. I was deeply involved in the cadet movement, which took shape since 1991, I even wrote a book, but that, as they say, is another story. There, too, together with Aleksandr Vladimirovich, we worked fruitfully. By the way, many of my colleagues in the union are now actively involved in the work of the Belarusian Peace Fund. I graduated from Suvorov

in 1989, entered a military school in the city of Gorkiy (now Nizhny Novgorod) and studied there for a year. And then my mother fell seriously ill, and I decided to leave the school, served another year in the regular army, and in 1991 returned to Minsk as a sergeant. My military life ended there. I managed to stay close to my mother, she died in 1993.

I remember when I entered the Suvorov School, even then the atmosphere of Brezhnev's socialism, which I fondly remember, had not disappeared in society. It was a time of hope for me. The ideas were all correct: by and large, if you look at it, at that time everything was aimed at creating a society of mutual care. The idea of such a society, I think, should still be demanded: if we build a country on the model of a friendly family. country as a family. We will definitely get closer to this. But this still needs to be done, despite the fact that a lot has been done! Taking care of your own family is, of course, good, but not enough. Someone said: there

is nothing special about it, every little animal does it. Man is a different creature. We must, if possible, do a little more, spread care more widely. At the same time, do not lose priorities. Sometimes it happens that people are fighting for peace all over the world, but they forget about their family. I don't think it will work.

The first field of work and care for everyone, including the peacemaker, is one's own heart, not even a family. Because as we came into this world alone, so we will leave. And the first task: to keep the purity and warmth of your heart. I once cited to journalists the words of Anthony of Surozh, who recalled John Chrysostom: do not forget about the dark side of 'diabolical love'. And this is exactly the situation when you love some and are devoted to them, but hate others. This is not Christian or even human love. It is at this moment, claimed John Chrysostom, that the devil enters your heart. Because he doesn't care at all who you hate, for what and why. It is important for him to

evoke this feeling in you. And then your heart turns to stone.

In the current situation, I mean the situation in the country and in the world, we must again return to our hearts. Think about its safety, do not allow destructive energies. If you have a feeling of hatred for someone, you, as they say, are in trouble. And away we go! Therefore, first: save your heart. It can be developed and strengthened through mercy and compassion, thus walking the path of love. And if you have already embarked on the path of true love, then you no longer need any religion. And note: I did not say: comprehend love. It's incomprehensible. But to get on the path... It will slowly lead. Even then you can stop going to church... Such a choice will allow you to move on without hatred: with mercy and compassion. I think that to accommodate such seemingly simple truths and follow them is our task on this earth. I understand it's not easy. But for that, in my opinion, we came into this world.

It is not necessary to evaluate what is happening in it today, only from the positions of today. It is necessary to turn, according to the law of analogies, to the experience of past centuries, millennia.

We do not know much to correctly judge what is good and what is bad. But everything has its time, as they say. And knowing the wisdom of centuries, reading and reflecting on the past, you will see and understand even the modern conflict between Russia and Ukraine in a different way. After all, you can look at it this way: we are now living, experiencing what may have already happened on other planes of existence. Therefore, our task is to think about your heart. But, I think, as it was before, the Belarusian Peace Fund will soon put forward new initiatives to move for world against nuclear weapons. So the UN Secretary General António Guterres recently spoke about this: it is necessary to destroy nuclear weapons all over the world. Because at the moment of emotions it can all be very dangerous. A sea of emotions! But we cannot say when the destruction of nuclear weapons will be... Therefore, we are now working more to awaken mercy, kindness, compassion in people. These are just those eternal values on which the world rests.

I often have to communicate with foreign colleagues. Like my former predecessor, war veteran, peacemaker Marat Yegorov, who headed the Belarusian Peace Fund for more than

40 years, I have the honorary title of the Ambassador for Peace: it was presented to me by the Federation for World Peace. I participate in its meetings. The Federation, under its auspices, created the Association of Parliamentarians for Peace, and I am a member of it. And now a council of 10 people is being formed there: from former and current parliamentarians. Now they do not want to invite either Ukraine or Russia from Eastern Europe, the Slavic world, they offered the Belarusians to represent the region. I was offered to join the Council of the Association. I jokingly bargained: what would I get for this? They said: of course, we will not pay wages, but you will have the opportunity to speak to large audiences. It seems that in 2018 there was a big conference in London: 600 deputies from all over the world. I prepared and spoke in English. And knowing that we were making a message to the heads of state, I was told: then you will have the opportunity to contact them directly. I agreed.

In the course of one conversation with foreign colleagues, I was asked the question: what opportunities do you see for preserving peace? I said: in this regard, I'm looking forward to the aliens. All at once as have woken up, looked at me. (Laughing). I continued that I felt that only aliens could save us if they attack the Earth. And then maybe, finally, we will unite in the face of a common threat. Moreover, I said, in this struggle I will even be ready to die. Because it would be death in brotherly love, and not only with my own people. It will be a struggle of all earthlings against evil, and we will perish together in brotherly love. And this, in fact, is exactly what we came to this world for and what all people of good will want. Well, except that aliens will help us understand this. And without them, we will bite each other. And for sure there, I pointed up, we will have big problems. They will tell us: what were you doing there on Earth? And what will we answer? So, rather than die in anger, let's rather live in brotherly love: happily ever after.

Interviewed by Ivan
and Valentina Zhdanovich

Photo from the personal archive
of Maksim Misko

**Happiness is to
live in peace**



HOW DRUGS AND ALCOHOL DESTROY EMPIRES

毒品和酒精如何

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毒品不仅会破坏个人的身体，还会导致整个国家的崩溃。这不仅是巨额资金流通的业务，也是影响整个地区全球发展进程的一种方式。我们与以 **N.N. Aleksandrov**，神经内科和神经外科学系讲师 **BelMAPE Gumen Garbannijad** 他们如何摧毁整个帝国，以及他们的蔓延导致的后果，包括今天。

Drugs not only destroy the body of an individual, but also lead to the collapse of entire states. This is not only a business where huge funds are circulating, but also a way of influencing the global development processes of entire regions. We discussed with a neurosurgeon, researcher at the Department of Brain Tumours of the Republican Scientific and Practical Centre for Oncology and Medical Radiology named after N.N. Aleksandrov, lecturer at the Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery BelMAPE Gumen Garbannijad how they destroyed entire empires and what consequences their spread leads to, including today.

“Dr. Gumen, not everyone knows that drugs are an element of hybrid wars. Explain what role they play in them?”

“The problem of drugs is much deeper than just their harmful effects on the body. They changed the course of history, destroyed entire empires, and to this day influence the economic development of states. The damage they do is far greater than modern weapons.

One of the oldest drugs, opium, significantly influenced the development and disappearance of states. As you know, the capitalist system has existed

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“博士。古门，不是每个人都知道毒品是混合战争的一个元素。解释他们在其中扮演什么角色？”

“药物的问题远不止它们对身体的有害影响。他们改变了历史进程，摧毁了整个帝国，并影响着国家的经济发展。它们造成的伤害远大于现代武器。

最古老的毒品之一鸦片对国家的发展和消亡产生了重大影响。大家知道，资本主义制度已经存在了大约五百年。它需要三个主要元素才能发挥作用。这些是廉价劳动力和能源、廉价原材料和销售市场的来源。如果这些元素之一被删除，系统将崩溃。而且，如您所知，如果没有“第二”和“第三”世界的国家，就不可能存在发达国家。他们通过发展中国家解决部分问题，在那里他们可以获得廉价的劳动力和原材料进行生产。这些是发达国家的捐助者。因此，精神战争是减缓“第二”和“第三”世界国家发展的运动的一部分。

18世纪和19世纪初，中国的国内生产

for about five hundred years. It needs three main elements to function. These are sources of cheap labour and energy, cheap raw materials and a sales market. If one of these elements is removed, the system will collapse. And, as you know, developed countries could not exist if there were no countries of the ‘second’ and ‘third’ world. They solve part of their problems through developing countries, where they can get cheap labour and raw materials for their production. These are donors for developed countries. Therefore, mental wars are part of the movement that slows down the development of the countries of the ‘second’ and ‘third’ world.

In the 18th and early 19th centuries, China’s gross domestic product accounted for 35% of the world’s. For comparison, the most developed country in the world today, the United States, has about 25% of the world’s GDP. It was the richest state in Asia. Both at that time and today, the mentality of the Chinese is such that they value their culture, traditions, and customs. It was quite difficult for other states to penetrate there. But Great Britain, having seized India as a colony, was very eager to do the same with China. The envoy of the King of England George III came to the Chinese Emperor Qianlong to establish trade, but the emperor replied: God gave us everything that is necessary, and we

do not need anything. It was almost impossible to infiltrate this country.

However, China was extremely attractive, as it possessed a number of goods that were unique at that time, such as tea, porcelain, silk, spices. And in return there was nothing to offer, so they had to pay in silver.

The British did not like such a system with a bias in the trade balance towards China. Thus began the mental wars with China. The English mixed opium with tobacco and, first of all, through their internal agents, began to introduce it into this country. At first it was expensive, it was smoked by high-ranking officers, high officials, wealthy entrepreneurs. But the product went well, and China

总值占世界的35%。相比之下，当今世界上最发达的国家美国的GDP约占世界的25%。它是亚洲最富有的州。无论是当时还是今天，中国人的心态都是如此，他们重视自己的文化、传统和习俗。其他国家很难进入那里。但英国在占领印度作为殖民地后，非常渴望对中国采取同样的行动。英国国王乔治三世的使者来找中国乾隆皇帝建立贸易，但皇帝回答说：上帝给了我们一切需要的东西，我们不需要任何东西。渗透到这个国家几乎是不可能的。

然而，中国极具吸引力，因为它拥有许多当时独一无二的商品，如茶叶、瓷器、丝绸、香料等。作为回报，他们没有什么可以提供的，所以他们不得不用银子支付。

英国人不喜欢这样一个贸易平衡偏向中国的体系。与中国的心理战就这样开始了。英国人将鸦片与烟草混合在一起，首先，通过他们的内部代理人，开始将其引入这个国家。起初它很贵，被高级官员、高级官员、富有的企业家吸食。但产品进展顺利，中国开始积极收购来自英国殖民地——印度的鸦片。正是鸦片贸易成为帮助“开放”中国的关键。

心理战往往是不可逆转的。最好不要沉迷于此，因为没有回头路可走。所提到的成瘾在中国如此普遍，鸦片的使用量如此之大，以至于再也没有足够的瓷器、丝绸或茶叶来偿还。因此，英国白银被归还给英国国库。鸦片是一种毒药，它被另一个国家引入可以被认为是种族灭绝。麻醉物质会在一定时间内杀死一个人。

一盒鸦片在印度130英镑，在中国已经600英镑。英国人开始赚大钱，鸦片出口达到20%。在中国，它成为了传统的一部分——几乎每个人都在使用它。

中国人并没有立即了解鸦片的危害。精英和普通人都抽了烟，每个人都平静而满足。控制他们更容易，因为每个人都很兴奋。近15年没有人注意到这一点，直到他们意识到国家完全瘫痪，大量资金只用于购买鸦片。自1839年起，中国皇帝禁止进口鸦片。所有可用的药物都被扔进了海里。并受到英国的强烈抗议。

1840年，英国军舰与中国开战。它已经被极度削弱，无法抗拒。在三元里村，800名英国人反对10万中国军队。英国人赢了。”

began to actively acquire opium coming from the British colony — India. And it was the opium trade that became the key that helped ‘open’ China.

Mental wars are often irreversible. It is better not to get yourself hooked on this, as there is no turning back. The mentioned addiction was so widespread in China and the use of opium was so massive that there was no longer enough china, silk or tea to pay off. Thus, English silver was more than returned to the English treasury. Opium is a poison, and its introduction by another state can be considered genocide. Narcotic substances kill a person within a certain time.

A box of opium in India cost 130 pounds, while in China it was already 600. The British began to earn big money, and their export of opium reached 20%. And in China, it became part of the tradition — almost everyone used it.

The Chinese did not immediately understand the damage from opium. Both the elite and ordinary people smoked, everyone was calm and satisfied. It was easier to control them,

because everyone is in euphoria. For almost 15 years no attention was paid to this, until they realised that the country was completely paralysed, and a large amount of funds went only to buy opium. And since 1839, the emperor of China banned the import of opium. All available drugs were thrown into the sea. And received big protests from England.

In 1840, British warships went to war with China. It was already extremely weakened and could not resist. In the village of San Yuan Li, 800 British opposed the 100,000 Chinese army. And the British won.”

“The technological backwardness of the country at that time also played a role.”

“Undoubtedly. But the role of opium cannot be belittled either. After two years of military confrontation, in 1842, the Nanjing Peace Treaty was concluded. The British took Hong Kong, huge indemnities and compensation were paid for smuggled opium seized before the war.

However, the British did not stop trying to destroy the empire. They

No





Yes!

also took part in civil wars within the country. Both the British and the French supported various groups, each supplied with weapons and military advice. These wars finally weakened the great empire. Subsequently, after the provocation of Great Britain, the second Opium War begins, where England is fighting against China together with France.

And since 1860, the Beijing agreements were concluded on extremely unfavourable conditions for China: complete control over China and the legalisation of the opium trade throughout the country. China once again paid large indemnities to England and France, opened ports for trade with European countries, allowed the Chinese to be used as labour in the colonies of England and France.

We see how opium ruined the empire, deprived it of its sovereignty, turning a distinctive and independent state into a field for the sale of goods and the development of European economies. Despite such a heavy blow that China suffered, it, like a phoenix, was reborn and became a great power again."

"There was also the role of America in these wars..."

"Yes, although not as noticeable. The US also wanted to trade in opium.

They took it from the Ottoman Empire, it was of lower quality than the Indian one. After the Treaty of Tianjin, when the emperor fled his palace, they plundered the porcelain and valuables and shared them with the British. Then they themselves began to grow opium in China.

It is interesting that Delano Roosevelt, an American businessman, grandfather of US President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, earned his first capital in this way. Thanks to the opium sold to China, he became rich and acquired mines, railway and oil companies in America. His family was very wealthy and influential in the United States. Then, when his grandson became the president of this country, there were attempts to investigate where the family got its capital from, but they ended in nothing."

"Are there other examples in history when drugs have become elements of influence for obtaining political and economic benefits?"

"The spread of drugs was also characteristic of the countries of the East, even Muslim ones. It was difficult to sell alcohol there, it was easier to distribute opium. There was a whole culture of smoking. In Iran, the shahs had special sets of gold and expensive porcelain. And ordinary people purchased the ashes that remained after

"当时国家的技术落后也起了作用。"

"无疑。但鸦片的作用也不容小觑。经过两年的军事对抗，1842年，《南京和约》缔结。英国人占领了香港，为战前查获的走私鸦片支付了巨额赔偿金。

然而，英国人并没有停止试图摧毁帝国。他们还参加了国内的内战。英国和法国都支持不同的团体，每个团体都提供武器和军事建议。这些战争最终削弱了这个伟大的帝国。随后，在英国的挑衅下，第二次鸦片战争开始，英国与法国一起对抗中国。

而自1860年以来，北京协定的签订是在对中国极为不利的条件下达成的：完全控制中国 and 全国范围内的鸦片贸易合法化。中国再次向英国和法国支付巨额赔款，开放与欧洲国家通商的口岸，允许中国人在英国和法国的殖民地做劳工。

我们看到鸦片如何毁了帝国，剥夺了它的主权，将一个独特而独立的国家变成了商品销售和欧洲经济发展的领域。尽管中国遭受了如此沉重的打击，但它像凤凰一样重生，再次成为大国。"

"美国在这些战争中也扮演了角色……"

"是的，虽然没有那么明显。美国还想进行鸦片贸易。他们是从奥斯曼帝国拿来的，它的质量比印度的低。天津条约后，皇帝出逃宫，掠夺瓷器和贵重物品，分给英国人。然后他们自己开始在中国种植鸦片。

有趣的是，美国商人、美国总统富兰克林·德拉诺·罗斯福的祖父德拉诺·罗斯福就是通过这种方式赚到了自己的第一笔资本。由于向中国出售鸦片，他变得富有，并收购了美国的矿山、铁路和石油公司。他的家庭在

美国非常富有和有影响力。然后，当他的孙子成为这个国家的总统时，有人试图调查这个家族的资金是从哪里来的，但都没有结果。”

“历史上是否还有其他例子，毒品成为获得政治和经济利益的影响因素？”

“毒品的传播也是东方国家的特征，甚至是穆斯林国家。在那里卖酒很困难，分发鸦片更容易。有一种完整的吸烟文化。在伊朗，国王拥有一套特殊的黄金和昂贵的瓷器。而普通人以两倍于鸦片本身的价格购买了吸食后剩下的骨灰。

对殖民时期的英国来说，控制使用鸦片的人比在那儿保留一支完整的军队要便宜。以后这些国家不能正常发展，因为从国王到普通农民，人人都吸鸦片。英国拿走了它想要的一切。”

“这些都是英国和法国殖民历史的例

smoking for twice as much as the opium itself.

It was cheaper for colonial Britain to control people who use opium than it was to keep an entire army there. In the future, these countries could not develop normally, because, from the shah to the simple peasant, everyone smoked opium. And the UK took everything it wanted.”

“These are examples of the colonial history of England and France. How about now?”

“According to unofficial data, the distribution of drugs is still controlled by the special services of America and Great Britain. We see how a few years ago in Afghanistan, with the help of the American army, part of the poppy fields was destroyed due to overproduction. This is done to keep the cost of drugs in other countries. If they wanted to get rid of the drug, they had to destroy all the fields. Unfortunately, such a struggle is not aimed at eliminating drugs, but at removing competitors.

It is necessary to say about the role of Germany. Two drugs born in this country are heroin and methamphetamine. Germany has long had a good base for the study of toxic substances. And now they take poisoned people for treatment. This was the case, for example, after the use of chemical weapons during the war

子。现在怎么样？”

“根据非官方数据，药品的分销仍由美国和英国的特殊服务部门控制。我们看到几年前在阿富汗，在美国军队的帮助下，部分罂粟田因生产过剩而被摧毁。这样做是为了保持其他国家的药物成本。如果他们想摆脱毒品，他们必须摧毁所有的田地。不幸的是，这样的斗争不是为了消灭毒品，而是为了消灭竞争对手。

有必要说一下德国的作用。在这个国家诞生的两种毒品是海洛因和甲基苯丙胺。德国长期以来对有毒物质的研究有着良好的基础。现在他们把中毒的人带去治疗。例如，在伊朗和伊拉克战争期间使用化学武器之后就是这种情况。事实上，德国也对研究感兴趣。



between Iran and Iraq. In fact, Germany was also interested in research.

So, in 1898, Bayer invented heroin as a cure for tuberculosis and pain. Today, in countries such as the United States and Russia, heroin ranks first among all drugs in terms of prevalence. People who use heroin don't live long. To achieve a state of euphoria, each time the dose should be increased. As a result, it grows to such an extent that an overdose occurs: blood does not enter the brain, breathing stops and the person dies.

Heroin addicts experience terrible muscle pain, known as withdrawal, when off dose. Pharmaceutical companies have invented pain pills for such addicts, which eventually also cause addiction. In particular, more than four million people in the United States take such drugs.

The second 'gift' from the Germans was methamphetamine, discovered

因此，1898 年，拜耳发明了海洛因来治疗肺结核和疼痛。如今，在美国和俄罗斯等国家，海洛因的流行率在所有毒品中排名第一。吸食海洛因的人不会长寿。为达到欣快状态，每次应增加剂量。结果，它增长到过量服用的程度：血液不会进入大脑，呼吸停止，人死亡。

海洛因成瘾者在停药时会经历可怕的肌肉疼痛，称为戒断。制药公司为这类成瘾者发明了止痛药，最终也会引起成瘾。特别是，美国有超过 400 万人服用此类药物。德国人的第二个“礼物”是甲基苯丙胺，它是 1887 年由罗马尼亚人拉扎尔·埃德兰诺夫发现的。它被遗忘并等待了很长时间。在第二次世界大战期间，德国指挥部意识到，如果你把它交给士兵，他们会变得开朗，战斗得很好，他们会失去恐惧感。甲基苯丙胺也被用作减肥药和治疗帕金森症。事实上，使用它的人体重减

in 1887 by a native of Romania, Lazar Edelanov. It was forgotten and waited a long time for its time. During the Second World War, the German command realised that if you give it to soldiers, they become cheerful, fight well, they lose their sense of fear. Methamphetamine has also been offered as a weight loss drug and for parkinsonism. In fact, people who use it lose a lot of weight, but the same drug is the cause of parkinsonism.

It was also used by Adolf Hitler. When he greeted the generals, you can see how his hands were shaking, which was a consequence of long-term use of methamphetamine. It was used by members of the Beatles. In 1960, US President Richard Nixon banned the sale of this drug. It became an expensive pleasure, it was sold underground. Subsequently, trade moved to Mexico. Methamphetamine was widely introduced in poor developing countries.”

“In our territory, it seems that drugs don't take root as well...”

“Belarus has serious laws and punishments for the distribution of drugs, and this helps a lot. But since the times of the USSR, one of the biggest problems has been and remains alcohol, also one of the varieties of addictive

轻很多，但同样的药物是帕金森症的原因。

阿道夫·希特勒也使用它。当他向将军们打招呼时，你可以看到他的手在颤抖，这是长期使用甲基苯丙胺的结果。它被披头士乐队的成员使用。1960年，美国总统理查德尼克松禁止销售这种药物。它变成了一种昂贵的乐趣，它在地下出售。随后，贸易转移到墨西哥。甲基苯丙胺被广泛引入贫穷的发展中国家。”

“在我们的地盘上，似乎毒品也没有扎根……”

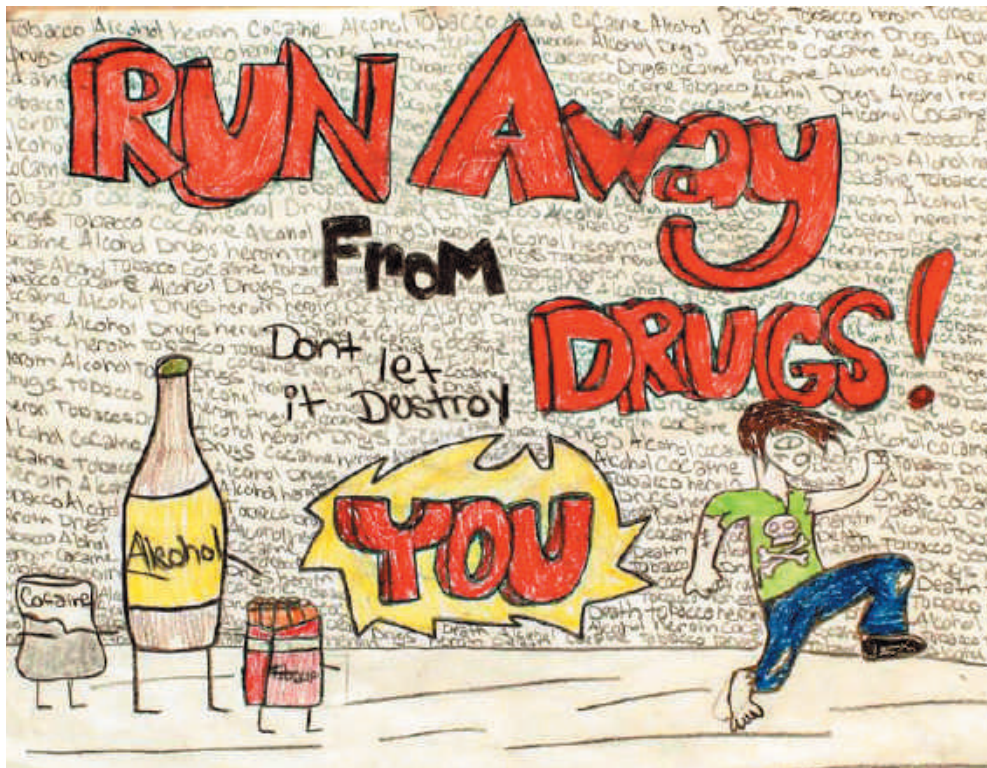
“白俄罗斯对毒品分销有严格的法律和处罚，这很有帮助。但自苏联时代以来，最大的问题之一一直是酒精，酒精也是成瘾药物的种类之一。事实上，酒精并没有那么可怕。某些类型，如红酒或干邑白兰地，可能是有益的，但剂量很小。整个问题在于“喝得越多，我越是英雄”文化的极端消费和执行。众所周知，酒精会导致人格退化和许多疾病，会破坏肝脏，恶化生殖健康，这会导致国家的人口问题，甚至导致其灭绝。俄罗斯约30%的死亡与饮酒有关。男人喝的比女人多。因此，俄罗斯男性的平均预期寿命低于也门和苏丹等国家。而如果与西欧相比，那么俄罗斯人就少了17年。

在联盟解体之前，平均工资足够10升伏特加，但1994年之后，尽管经济危机和货币贬值，但已经是47升了。他们开始喝酒，这加剧了该国的危机。

仅在2003年，俄罗斯的酒类消费量下降了三分之一，他们开始更加积极地与之抗争：价格上涨，23:00后不再销售，广告减少并部分禁止。然而，另一个问题出现了——一个替代品，导致了大规模中毒。

即使在苏联时期，人们也相信伏特加销量的减少会导致国家利润的损失。但如果算上的话，卖酒的一卢布利润会带来五卢布的损失，因为这是用于医疗保健的钱，是醉酒后果的表现不佳，甚至是工作场所的死亡危险。因此，事实上，人们少喝酒对国家来说更有利可图。”

叶莲娜·克拉维茨



drugs. In fact, alcohol is not so terrible. Some types, like red wine or cognac, may be beneficial, but in small doses. The whole problem is in the extreme consumption and implementation of the culture 'The more I can drink, the more I'm a hero'. Alcohol, as we know, causes personality degradation and many diseases, destroys the liver, worsens reproductive health, and this leads to the demographic problems of the nation, simply to its extinction. About 30% of deaths in Russia are associated with alcohol consumption. Men drink more than women. Due to this, the average life expectancy for men in Russia is less than in countries such as Yemen and Sudan. And if compared with Western Europe, then the Russians have 17 years less.

Before the collapse of the Union, the average salary was enough for 10 litres of vodka, but after 1994, despite the economic crisis and the depreciation

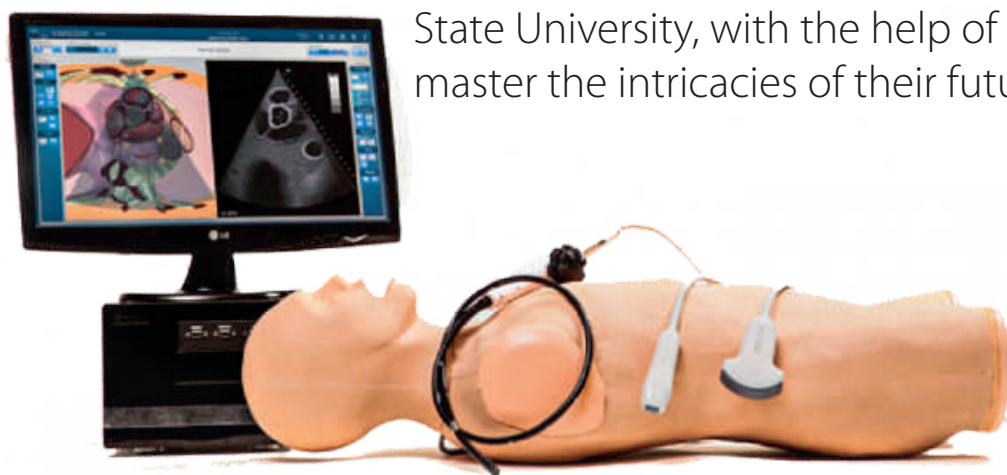
of money, it was already 47 litres. They began to drink more, and this intensified the crisis in the country. Only in 2003, the consumption of alcohol in Russia decreased by a third, they began to fight with it more actively: prices increased, it was not for sale after 23:00, advertising was decreased and partially banned. However, another problem arose — a surrogate, which led to mass poisoning.

Even in Soviet times, it was believed that a decrease in the sale of vodka would lead to a loss of profit that the state has. But if you count, then one rouble of profit from the sale of alcohol brings five roubles of damage, because this is money for health care, the consequences of drunkenness, inadequate performance or even the hazard of death at the workplace. Therefore, in fact, it is more profitable for the state that people drink less.”

Yelena Kravets

THE **IDEAL** SOLUTION

A unique talking robot appeared at the Belarusian State University, with the help of which students master the intricacies of their future profession



"I feel bad," says the robot. And even the blood in its veins is artificial, and its skin is made of medical silicone, it behaves almost like a living person. Breathing, coughing, blinking and sweating, a pulse is felt on the torso, you can hear a heartbeat. This is an engineering marvel of the iSTAN robot simulator. It is new at the Belarusian State Medical University, and students are now working with this new equipment. And it is not the only one: there are three more expensive devices to help the guys. With their help, future doctors have already managed to learn something.

Entertaining classes

Practical classes for students in the capital's medical school are not boring. And one of the most interesting for un-

dergraduates is with a talking robot. Yelena Simonova, Head of the Simulation and Certification Centre, talks about the benefits, "The uniqueness of the iSTAN robot is that it is autonomous, does not require the presence of a teacher. It is loaded with over 200 clinical scenarios that the student can play on their own. Fainting, heart attack, sudden pain. Physicians need to know how to act in an emergency. Having practiced skills on the robot, they will feel more confident when they come to the patients."

Mostly future anesthesiologists and resuscitators work with the simulator. Time to help is often limited. For example, when breathing stops, you need to save a person in five to six minutes. Sofia Verman, a student of the Faculty of Medicine, knows about this, so she quickly



resuscitates the 'patient'. The computer shows: well done.

"Emotions, of course, over the roof," the girl is impressed. "And how else: a person's life is at stake. Even if it's not real. One thing is reassuring: if I make a mistake, the programme will tell you what the mistake was. So, without stress and risk to the life of the patient, I work out the algorithm for providing emergency care. This is great."

Future surgeons were not less fortunate. For them there is a virtual simulator LapSim. With it, you can perform virtual endoscopic operations. About 20 of them are loaded into the computer. Students see on the monitor screen not only organs, but even the smallest vessels. They hold two levers in their hands, which act as a scalpel and other tools. They feel touch to the tissues (as in reality) and try to prevent bleeding. The programme monitors the actions: when everything ends, it shows errors.

Anatomy is easy!

There is a simulator for ENT surgeries. It is configured to diagnose and treat various pathologies. With the problems of the sinuses, damage to the eardrum, inflammation, the guys learn to cope on it. Computed tomography data of ordinary patients can also be loaded into the programme.

It is too early for first-year students to operate and provide first aid. But they can still study anatomy. Sofia Trabo is one of the most active. Studying illustrations in textbooks is no longer so relevant. The Anatomical Table complex helps her to understand the discipline. It looks like a huge TV showing 3D models of organs and tissues.

"Images zoom in and out with a light touch," says Sofia. "very vessel is visible, even the smallest glands, muscles. All elements are signed so as not to confuse. I

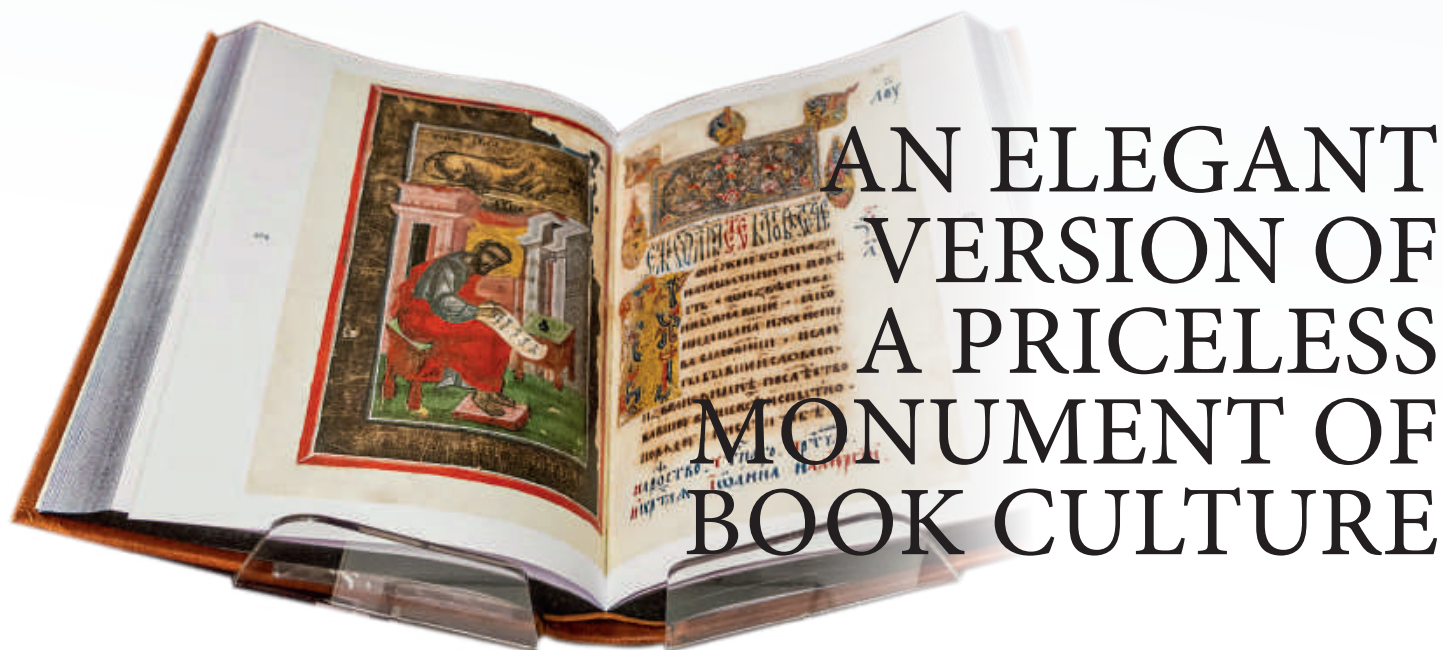
like it: I quickly remember everything I need, so I pass tests on topics easily."

In total, BSMU has more than 300 types of educational devices. From virtual dummies, phantoms to simulation equipment. Thanks to this, it is becoming easier to comprehend medicine with every passing year. After graduation, young professionals will have significant practical experience. Yelena Simonova is sure that this approach will serve the main thing — high-quality treatment, "We work for patients. The more knowledgeable a graduate we prepare, the more benefit he will bring to people."

Of course, even the most modern equipment cannot replace practice in clinics. But that's how the foundations are laid. The rest of the guys will learn after graduation, at work.

Olga **Nevmerzhitskaya**

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ORIGINAL



AN ELEGANT VERSION OF A PRICELESS MONUMENT OF BOOK CULTURE

The main prize of the competition *Enlightenment Through the Book* was won by a two-volume edition of the Zhirovichi Gospel

The Publishing Council of the Russian Orthodox Church hosted a solemn presentation of diplomas and memorable prizes to the laureates of the 17th open competition of publications *Enlightenment Through the Book*. The competition is held with the blessing of His Holiness Patriarch Kirill of Moscow and All Rus' by the Publishing Council of the Russian Orthodox Church with the assistance of the Department of State Support for Periodical Press and the Book Industry of the Ministry of Digital Development, Telecommunications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation.

This year, the competition received 159 publications from 53 publishing houses from different regions of Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Poland. According to the results of the work of the competition commission, 62 laureates were determined. The solemn award ceremony was attended by: Chairman of the Publishing Council of the Russian Orthodox Church, Metropolitan Kliment of Kaluga and Borovsk, Rector of the St. Petersburg Theological Academy, Bishop Siluan (Nikitin) of Peterhof, Archimandrite Macarius (Veretennikov), laureate of the Patriarchal Literary Prize V. Malyagin, writers and publishers.

The main prize of the competition was awarded to a facsimile edition of the Zhirovichi Gospel of the 16th century. The initiator of the publication was the Chairman of the Publishing Council of the Belarusian Orthodox Church, Priest Oleg Kuntsevich. The well-known Belarusian bibliologist Ales Sussha (scientific editor of the publication) and the head of Medial LLC Igor Virkovsky

(publisher) worked on the preparation and publication of the publication.

The publication was released in two volumes. The first volume includes the actual facsimile reproduction of the unique Belarusian manuscript, which is made with the full preservation of all the features of the original. The second volume reflects the latest scientific research that reveals the historical and cultural significance of the Zhirovichi Gospel.

As you know, the Zhirovichi Gospel is one of the most elegant and valuable monuments of the book culture of Belarus, evidence of the high development of Orthodox literacy in the 16th century. The perfection of writing and the richness of decoration made it a well-known work of national writing and glorified it as an invaluable shrine of the Belarusian people. At the same time, this book monument is still very poorly studied, which gave rise to many errors and inaccuracies: about the time and place of the creation of the manuscript, about the first owners, about the circumstances of its transfer to Zhirovichi, even about its size and decoration. The export of the manuscript from Belarus in the middle of the 19th century contributed to the mythologisation and replication of errors, which does not allow presenting it today in a broad social context. It is known that the manuscript is stored in the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences and is practically inaccessible to the inhabitants of the land where it was created and existed for centuries.

Vladislav Yevseyev

THE LEGACY THAT FEEDS OUR LITERATURE



Belarus celebrates 140th birth anniversary of national poet Yakub Kolas

November 3rd was a special day. More than 120 festive events across the country! Exhibitions, book presentations, drawing competitions, poetry readings, concerts, unveiling of monuments...

The main events took place in Minsk, as well as in the Stolbtsy District, where, on the eve of the celebration of the 140th anniversary of the birth of Pesnyar (national poet), poetic estate museums were thoroughly prepared for the reception of guests, cultural programmes were organised, both musical and literary. And Stolbtsy itself, the native town of Konstantin Mickiewicz (that was his name from birth until the pseudonym known to all was assigned to the writer) saw the opening of the first monument in the town in honour of the famous fellow countryman. In Minsk, on Yakub Kolas Square, flowers were laid at the foot of the monument to the people's poet. In the evening, the

centre of events moved to the other side of Nezavisimosti Avenue: the Belarusian State Philharmonic Society prepared a large musical programme with the participation of leading performers and bands.

Also in Minsk, on the basis of the library of the Belarusian State University, a marathon of continuous reading of one of the most famous works of Yakub Kolas, the poem *The New Land*, was held. The flash mob participants read this 'encyclopedia of the life of the Belarusian peasantry of the late 19th — early 20th centuries' in six and a half hours. Excerpts from the work were voiced by students, teachers and university staff. Each of them showed their skills in expressive reading. One of the main features of this event was its online broadcast on the YouTube channel.

The Belarusian television also paid attention to the Kolas festivities. Especially for the anniversary of the

classic, the ONT channel showed the premiere of the two-part film *Yakub Kolas. Love Lives for Two*.

The Head of State sent greetings to the participants of the celebrations dedicated to the 140th anniversary of the famous Belarusian writer, teacher and scientist. "The genius of his poetic talent was revealed at the turn of the epochs, when at the beginning of the 20th century there was a search for national identity and ways for the further development of our people," says the greeting. "The masterpieces of the classics revealed the subtlest facets of the Belarusian soul, raised the native word to the heights of art, became a call and testament to compatriots about the sacred duty of selfless service to the Motherland." Aleksandr Lukashenko expressed confidence that the ceremonial events would give literature lovers vivid and unforgettable emotions, and the appeal to the inexhaustible heritage of the poet would inspire new creative



discoveries, contribute to the artistic understanding of history and culture, and inculcate traditional values in the younger generation Belarusians.

Yakub Kolas devoted himself entirely to artistic creativity, the development of the Belarusian language and literature, and besides, he supported the development of his native land with all his heart. Minister of Culture Anatoly Markevich shared this opinion with journalists at the solemn ceremony of laying flowers at the monument to Yakub Kolas on his square in Minsk, “Today marks the 140th anniversary of the birth of the classic. We pay tribute to the memory of the famous son of the Belarusian land Yakub Kolas. This is a man who always fought for the revival of his native land, did everything possible so that we were called people, always saw our country as a place where it is good to live, where people rest both in soul and thoughts.” The Minister also spoke about his favourite book from the creative heritage of Yakub Kolas. “My favourite work of the classic since school is the trilogy At

► During a flash mob dedicated to reading the poem «New Land» by Yakub Kolas at the Belarusian State University

relevance today, because they remind of wartime, the difficulties and losses that the Belarusian people had to endure (V. Pepelyaev. Exhibition concerning the military pages of the biography of Yakub Kolas [Electronic resource]). From the first days of the war, the middle son of the poet Yurka turned out to be at the front, and his tragic fate forever became a pain in the soul of his relatives. Known facts: from August 1941 to November 1943, the Mickiewicz family lived in Tashkent, where the Academy of Sciences

the Crossroads. This is a work that tells about our Belarusian Polesie, the life of its inhabitants, their hard fate. And Yakub Kolas always dreamed for us to live better, did everything possible for this. Today we say a big thank you to the classics of Belarusian literature.”

The anniversary events included the exhibition *Burnt Ashes*, which opened at the Belarusian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War and which was organised jointly with the State Literary and Memorial Museum of Yakub Kolas. As you know, the period of the Great Patriotic War is a tragic page in the life of Pesnyar. His works on military subjects, imbued with love for the native land and hatred for the Nazi invaders, were read and reread by soldiers and partisans. Those heartfelt lines have not lost their

of the BSSR was sent. The exposition at the Yakub Kolas Museum also tells about this. Fraternal Uzbekistan met and received Yakub Kolas in a friendly manner, but the poet’s heart sank from anguish and anxiety for the fate of the Motherland. Pesnyar responded to the events of the war, to the heroic struggle of the defenders of his native land, to the wide scope of the partisan movement in Belarus against the invaders with a fiery artistic word, imbued with a sense of anger and contempt for the enemy, as well as faith in the inevitability of victory over the forces of evil and darkness.

The exhibition highlights the life and work of Yakub Kolas during the war years. The items on display include the family’s personal belongings, photographs, documents, manuscripts, books...

The Great Patriotic War passed through the soul of the writer with black smoke and pain. During the evacuation in Klyazma, Moscow, in distant Tashkent, he writes bitter, harsh, poignant poems that come out in separate books, scatter through front-line newspapers and partisan leaflets. For the poems of the war years, Kolas received his first State Prize of the USSR, while the second one was for the poem *The Fisherman’s Hut*.

In the Minsk library named after Yanka Kupala, the festive programme Kolas’s Day was presented. The events included the presentation of a unique publication *I Lived by You, I Live by You...*, the compilers of which are the granddaughter of Yakub Kolas, the researcher of his work Vera Mickiewicz and the chief curator of the funds of the State Literary and Memorial Museum of Yakub Kolas, the great-granddaughter of the poet Vasilina Mickiewicz. The People’s Artist of Belarus Maria Zakharevich also performed at the presentation. The premiere of the animated film *Classics and Chess*, created at the Belarusfilm studio, also took place.



During the celebrations, one could also see the virtual project Yakub Kolas's Paths, the musical programme of the Bliskavitsa folk band of the Minsk State Musical College named after Mikhail Glinka, and exhibitions from the collections of the Museum of Yakub Kolas. There was a children's literary playground with quests and board games.

Yakub Kolas is called the salt of the earth, he was highly valued among others by the writer Maksim Gorky and the poet Aleksandr Tvardovsky. The following fact is also known: Belarusian cosmonaut Pyotr Klimuk flew into space with a collection of Kolas's poems. Yakub Kolas wrote for adults and children, wrote about what hurt a simple person who had to live in the harsh era of world wars. It is to him, infinitely in love with his native language, a peasant by nature, a teacher by profession, and a writer by vocation, that we owe much to the flourishing of the Belarusian literary language. Indeed, hardly anyone has done more than Yakub Kolas for its revival and development. They say that while Yanka Kupala is the soul of the 'Belarusian language', an unprecedented fern flower sprouting in a reserved corner of the forest, Yakub Kolas is the very earth from which the language was born.

As you know, the fate of a person develops from childhood. Konstantin Mickiewicz, the son of a forester in the endless forests of the Radziwill princes, began to realise himself on the banks of the Neman, in picturesque forests. And whoever has ever been to his native Akinchitsy, Albut, Smolnya, in Tyomnye Lyady, will certainly want to visit there again. The future writer saw life in good-quality rural huts and on remote farms, in the circle of family and fellow villagers — optimistic, hard-working, strong people who were one with the flesh of their native land. The childhood years of early labour — this is always the case in families — fashioned out of an impressionable boy with time the wide and beautiful nature of a true Belarusian, a character both down to earth and aspiring to heaven. From childhood he was fascinated by the beauty of his native nature, he was inspired by everyday rural work. Konstantin Mickiewicz was able to consider the true poetry that accompanies the life of a peasant and the work of a land worker (I. Ovsepyan. Salt of Our Land [Electronic resource]).

Family, land, nature... These are the main pillars of his world, from birth to death. Pesnyar repaid his loved ones for their love and care, perpetuating his


relatives in works of art. Images of father, mother, beloved uncle Antos, relatives and friends, fellow villagers, real stories from their lives... All this was eventually reflected in many poems, in the poem The New Land: and this is a kind of poetic chronicle of the Mickiewicz family, a literary monument to all Belarusians. Uncle Antos taught his nephew to read in Russian and Belarusian. Krylov's fables, the poems

of Yanka Lucina and Francyshak Bogushevich inspired the future classic to experiment in poetry as early as childhood. Those first lines did not reach us, however, they did not remain just a childhood hobby: a craving for books, a thirst for knowledge, justice and a desire to alleviate the lot of the common people led Konstantin Mickiewicz to a teacher's work, and the ardour of nature — to the constant improvement of himself as an author.

Everything experienced at the turn of the century was reflected years later in prose and formed the basis of the trilogy At the Crossroads: Yakub Kolas remained true to the rule of talking about what he had suffered — himself, his relatives and all the Belarusian people. Everywhere, in every work, we read, feel Pesnyar's endless love for his native land.

The collection of works of the writer has 20 volumes — the fruits of many years of continuous work. The legacy of Yakub Kolas still nourishes all our literature, figuratively speaking, new ears of corn sprout from it to this day, and cornflowers bloom on the field ploughed by him.

Inga Likhtarovich
Photos from public sources



英雄文学记忆 的地方之旅

伟大卫国战争期间布列斯特地区
的俄罗斯作家

ПУТЕШЕСТВИЕ ПО АДРЕСАМ ГЕРОИЧЕСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРНОЙ ПАМЯТИ

Писатели России на Брестчине
в Великую Отечественную войну

Среди тех писателей России, кто встретил врага на Брестчине в 1941 году, — Самуил Гордон (1909 – 1998). Несколько строк из его биографии. В 1931 году Самуил Гордон окончил 2-й Московский государственный университет. Литературную работу начал в 1932 году. С 23 июня 1941 – красноармеец 43-го запасного полка 5-й стрелковой бригады 258-й стрелковой дивизии. Участвовал в боевых действиях под Пинском, на Воронежском направлении, под Орлом. В 1942 году по состоянию здоровья был демобилизован. Сотрудничал в Совинформбюро. Награжден орденом Отечественной войны 2-й степени, боевыми медалями. В 1944 году Самуила Гордона приняли в Союз писателей СССР. В 1949 году был репрессирован. В 1956 году вернулся из ГУЛАГа. Автор книг “В пути” (1957), “Весна” (1966), “Домой” (1973), “У виноградаря” (1976), “Повести и рассказы” (1979), “Вечная мера” (1981).

Брест можно по праву считать отдельным персонажем русской поэзии, русской прозы. В ноябре 1956 года в городе был открыт Музей героической обороны Брестской крепости. Есть в этой обители исторической памяти специальный стенд, посвященный Сергею Смирнову (1915—1978), автору документальной книги «Брестская крепость», отмеченной Ленинской премией. Одна из улиц города носит и имя Сергея Смирнова, который, кстати,

являлся еще и почетным гражданином Бреста. В краеведческом справочнике «Литературные места Беларуси. Книга первая: Брестская, Витебская, Гомельская области» (авторы — Адам Мальдзис, Лидия Кулаженко, Светлана Саченко) есть такое уточнение: «Произведения Брестской крепости, городу посвятили... белорусские поэты... Стихотворения на эту тему написали поэты... русские Сергей Орлов, Сергей Островой, Лев Ошанин, Николай Доризо, Владимир Кузнецов, Роберт Рождественский... и др.» И далее: «Событиям, связанным с заключением подписанного в крепости Брестского мира 1918, посвящены произведения... Владимира Канивца “Брест, 1918”... Валентина Пикуля...»

За лаконичным «и др.» на самом деле скрывается уникальная брестская литературная, героико-художественная Атлантида. В-первых, для начала следует вернуться в 1939 год. Осенью группа русских поэтов оказалась среди военных журналистов и политработников. Семен Кирсанов, Борис Горбатов, Александр Твардовский, Дмитрий Кедрин, Владимир Луговской, Евгений Долматовский, Илья Френкель, Яков Хелемский — укаждого из них нашлись слова, чтобы запечатлеть сентябрь 1939-го... Одно из стихотворений Якова Хелемского так и называется — «В тридцать девятом»:

...О, если б мог я силу дать стихам
Чтоб строки сохранили для потомков
Черты мальчишки с тощюю котомкой,
Бегущего по праздничным шляхам,
Чтоб не забыли люди осень эту,
Погожесть распахнувшихся дорог,
Когда народ шагал из мрака к свету,
Как сирота, спешивший на восток.

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Когда народ шагал из мрака к свету,
Как сирота, спешивший на восток.

1941年在布列斯特地区对抗敌人的俄罗斯作家中有塞缪尔·戈登（1909–1998）。介绍一下他的生平几个细节。1931年，塞缪尔·戈登毕业于第二莫斯科国立大学。1932年开始文学创作。1941年6月23日，当红军第258步兵师第5步兵旅第43预备团的士兵。在奥廖尔附近的沃罗涅日方向参加平斯克附近的敌对行动。1942年因健康原因复员。与苏联情报局合作。他被授予二级卫国战争勋章、军事勋章。1944年，塞缪尔·戈登加入苏联作家联盟。1949年，他遭到镇压。1956年他从古拉格回来。著有《在路上》（1957）、《春天》（1966）、《家》（1973）、《葡萄园》（1976）、《中篇和短篇小说》（1979）、《永恒的度量》（1981）。

布列斯特可以有充分根据地被认为是俄罗斯诗歌、俄罗斯小说的一个独立人物。1956年11月，布列斯特要塞英勇防御博物馆在该市开幕。这座历史记忆居处有一个特殊的展台，专门纪念获得列宁奖的报告小说《布列斯特要塞》的作者谢尔盖·斯米尔诺夫（1915–1978）。该市的一条街道以谢尔盖·斯米尔诺夫的名字命名，他也是布列斯特的荣誉市民。在当地历史参考书《白俄罗斯文学名胜。第一卷：布列斯特、维捷布斯克、戈梅利地区》（作者：亚当·马尔迪斯、莉迪亚·库拉任科、斯维特拉娜·萨琴科）有这样的注解：“关于布列斯特要塞的作品都是献给这座城市的。……白俄罗斯诗人。……关于这个话题的诗歌是由如下诗人写的。……俄罗斯人谢尔盖·奥尔洛夫、谢尔盖·奥斯特罗沃伊、列夫·奥沙宁、尼古拉多里佐、弗拉基米尔·库兹涅佐夫、罗伯特·罗日杰斯特文斯基。……等等。”

下面：“弗拉基米尔·卡尼维茨的作品《布列斯特，1918年》……瓦伦丁·皮库尔的作品……都献给1918年在要塞上签署的布列斯特和平结有关的事件……”

简洁的“等等”隐藏独特的布列斯特文学、英雄主义艺术的亚特兰蒂斯。首先，我们应该回顾1939年。秋天，一群俄罗斯诗人发现自己置身于军事记者和政治工作者之中。谢苗·基尔萨诺夫、鲍里斯·戈尔巴托夫、亚历山大·特瓦尔多夫斯基、德米特里·凯德林、弗拉基米尔·卢戈夫斯科伊、叶夫根尼·多尔马托夫斯基、伊利亚·弗伦克尔、雅科夫·赫莱姆斯基都找到了描述1939年9月的词语。……雅科夫·赫莱姆斯基的一首诗叫《于三十九年》：

Возможно, тогда, в 1939-м у Якова Хелемского сформировалось устойчивое мнение, представление о своем предназначении как переводчика яркой, сочной белорусской поэзии. Для многих читателей в России, на постсоветском пространстве мастерство, духовный мир Петруся Бровки, Аркадия Кулешова, Максима Танка, Пимена Панченко, Рыгора Бородулина, других белорусских поэтов открывались благодаря именно переводам Якова Хелемского. К стати, именно за переводческую работу Яков Александрович был отмечен Государственной премией БССР имени Якуба Коласа (1980 год). А эти строки, адресованные Аркадию Кулешову, написаны Хелемским уже в 1958 году: «Белорусские реки // Звучат, как пастушьи жалейки // Зазвонит Вилия — // Отзовется журчанье Вилейки. // Колоннады стволлов // Протянулись над Птичьей и Случью, // Милых рек имена, / Словно русла лесные, певучи. // Ивы смотрят в Друть, // А березы бурливой весною // Входят в воду по грудь // И любятся Березиною. // Беловежская пуща, // Полесские старые чащи // В бочажках отразились, // В затонах, спокойно журчащих».

Из 1939 года — и стихотворение Владимира Луговского «Беловежская пуща». «Снег летит все студеной и гуще, // И трехтонки проходят гуськом. // Говорит Беловежская пуща // Монотонным ночным языком...»

Но, конечно же, самая большая часть страниц в предполагаемой «брестской антологии» русской поэзии принадлежит все-таки теме Брестской крепости, подвигу ее защитников в 1941 году. «Легенда о защитниках Бреста» — стихотворение Льва Ошанина. Первая его военная командировка в Беларусь тоже относится к 1939 году. В Великую Отечественную войну врачи посчитали поэта не годным к военной службе. Но поэт напротив такому решению подвергался на многих фронтах. Чаще всего выезжал в части и соединения 3-го Белорусского...

也许那时,在 1939 年,雅科夫·赫莱姆斯基形成了坚定的观点,即他作为光辉的、有声有色的白俄罗斯诗歌翻译者的命运的想法。对于俄罗斯的许多读者来说,在后苏联时代,佩特鲁斯·布罗夫卡、阿尔卡季·库列绍夫、马克西姆·坦克、皮门·潘琴科、里戈尔·博罗杜林等白俄罗斯诗人的才华和精神世界正是通过雅科夫·赫莱姆斯基的翻译得以揭示。正是由于他的翻译工作,雅科夫·赫莱姆斯基获得白俄罗斯苏维埃社会主义共和国雅库布·科拉斯国家奖(1980年)。这些写给阿尔卡季·库列绍夫的词语是赫莱姆斯基早在 1958 年写的:“白俄罗斯的河流 // 它们听起来像牧羊人的怜悯 // 维利亚河会响起 — // 维列卡河的低语会回响。 // 树干的柱廊 // 伸展在普蒂奇河和斯鲁奇河上, // 亲爱的河流的名字, / 就像森林的通道,悠扬。 // 柳树注视着德鲁特河, // 而白桦树在湍急的泉水中 // 进入到它们胸前的水里 // 欣赏别列济纳河。 // 比亚沃扎森林、// 波利西亚的老树林 // 倒映在河底的深坑中, // 在死水里,平静地喃喃自语。 1939 年开弗拉基米尔·卢戈夫斯基也写了一首诗《比亚沃扎森林》:“雪越冷越厚, / 载重三吨的卡车鱼贯而行。 // 比亚沃扎森林说 // 用单调的夜间语言……”

但是,假设的《布列斯特选集》的俄罗斯诗歌中的大部还是针对布列斯特要塞的主题,描述要塞保卫者在 1941 年的壮举。《布列斯特保卫者传奇》是列夫·奥沙宁的一首诗。他对白俄罗斯的第一次军事访问也可以追溯到 1939 年。在伟大的卫国战争期间,医生认为这位诗人不适合服役。但是,与这个决定相反,这位诗人在许多方面都表现出色。他最经常前往第三白俄罗斯的部队和编队。.....

另一位在达吉斯坦出生和长大的俄罗斯诗人的生活完全值得单独叙述,而且可能以后需要单独的历史和文学研究。阿瓦尔诗人穆赫塔尔·阿巴卡洛夫出生于 1918 年。从 1939 年 11 月起,他在布列斯特地区的边境部队服役。在那里,他与纳粹作战。1941 年夏天,他受了重伤。出院后,他回到了家乡昆扎赫地区的阿米特利



村。然后他回到了前线。他是达吉斯坦骑兵中队的一名战士,担任工头军衔。1944 年被杀。瓦西尔·马卡列维奇将阿瓦尔诗人的两首诗——《叶尔尼亚之城》、《金巴特·加涅夫上尉的歌谣》翻译成白俄罗斯语。也许即使是失去的文学联系也不会成为澄清俄罗斯阿瓦尔人穆赫塔尔·阿巴卡洛夫的“白俄罗斯传记”情况的障碍。布列斯特要塞的保卫者之一是俄罗斯诗人米哈伊尔·伊万诺维奇·彼得罗夫。他被法西斯囚禁。多次受伤。这个人的一生、他艰难的军事命运启发了另一位俄罗斯诗人奥列格·舍斯廷斯基创作了《米哈伊尔·彼得罗夫的奥德赛》这首诗。伟大卫国战争后,米哈伊尔·伊万诺维奇在新拉多加市生活了多年。谢尔盖·奥尔洛夫有一首诗叫做《在布列斯特》:

Судьба другого российского поэта, который родился и вырос в Дагестане, и вовсе достойна отдельного повествования и пока что, наверное, отдельного историко-литературного поиска. Аварский поэт Мухтар Абакаров родился в 1918 году. С ноября 1939 служил в пограничных частях в районе Бреста. Там и принял бой с фашистами. Летом 1941 года был тяжело ранен. После госпиталя вернулся в родное село Амитли Хунзахского района. Затем снова пошел на фронт. Воевал бойцом Дагестанского кавалерийского эскадрона в звании старшины. Погиб в 1944 году. Василий Макаревич перевел на белорусский язык два стихотворения аварского поэта — «Город Ельня», «Баллада о капитане Гимбате Ганиеве». Может быть, даже и разлаженные литературные связи не станут помехой для выяснения обстоятельств «белорусской биографии» россиянина-аварца Мухтара Абакарова.

Среди защитников Брестской крепости — и русский поэт Михаил Иванович Петров. Попал в фашистский плен. Несколько раз был ранен. Жизнь этого человека, его непростая военная судьба вдохновили другого русского поэта Олега Шестинского на создание поэмы «Одиссея Михаила Петрова». После Великой Отечественной войны Михаил Иванович долгие годы жил в городе Новая Ладога.

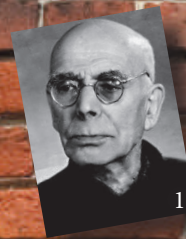
А у Сергея Орлова одно из стихотворений так и называется — «В Бресте»:



Здесь первый шаг свой
Сделала война.
В июне, в сорок первом, на рассвете.
Здесь нынче соловьи, и тишина
Струится в заводи с зеленых ветел.
Бетоны глыбы разметал тротил,
Черны провалы старых казематов,
И прячутся ромашки меж могил
На кладбище, где спят одни солдаты.
Не все еще известны имена
Тех, кто стоял здесь насмерть
в сорок первом.
Тех, кто отдал ей честь свою и верность,
Когда еще спала вдали страна.
Но в небесах синеват здесь глаза
Солдат, взглянувших первыми на плямя,
Стирается от времени гроза
Квадратных крыльев
С черными крестами.
Уходит взрывов дальняя волна
В историю на тихие страницы,
И над землей встают их имена,
Русоволосых, юных, чернолицых.
Не бронзою — звенящею струной
Встают они над крепостью старинной, —
Раскатом соловьиным над рекой
И поездом, идущим до Берлина.
Не требуя ни славы, ни награды,
Все, что могли, свершили здесь солдаты.
Год сорок первый подвигом их свят,
Без них бы не настал и сорок пятый.
Я в Брест вхожу, как в сорок первый год.
Гремят о землю тяжкие удары,
И принимает комендантский взвод
На грудь свою железный натиск армий.
Он не был вероломством потрясен
И паникой внезапности охвачен,
Бесстрашно ждал минуту эту он, —
Как мог бы здесь он устоять иначе?
Без гимнастеров, с коек на траву,
Расставив прочно сошки пулеметов,
Залег он здесь, у крепости во рву,
Как на Берлин идущая пехота.
Год сорок первый,
сорок смертный год,
Но в нем встает здесь,
присягнув державе,
Неотступивший комендантский взвод
В крови, железе и бессмертной славе.
Встает он в соловьиной стороне,
В росе и в травах молодых по пояс,
И слушает, как мчит в тишине
«Москва — Берлин» зеленый скорый поезд.

1. Халид Ошаев
2. Леонид Решетников
3. Давид Самойлов
4. Сергей Смирнов
5. Сумаил Гордон
6. Борис Дубровин
7. Якуб Хелемский

8. Иван Шумилов
9. Иван Колос
10. Марк Лясинский
11. Лев Ошанин
12. Сергей Орлов
13. Жамсо Тумилов
14. Владимир Луговский



战争在这里迈出了第一步//四十一年六月，黎明。//现在夜莺，寂静//从青柳流入死水。//雏菊躲在坟墓之间//在只有士兵睡觉的墓地。//名字仍然不为人知//四十一年站在这里死去的人。//向祖国致敬的荣誉和忠诚，//当国家还在远处沉睡时。//但在天空中，这里的眼睛变成蓝色//首先看到火焰的士兵，//风暴从时间中抹去//方形的翅膀带有黑色的十字架。//远处的爆炸浪潮消失了离开//在安静的书页上进入历史，//他们的名字从地面升起，//金发，年轻，黑脸。//不像青铜——一根响亮的弦//他们站在古老的要塞上，——/就像一只夜莺越过河流//还有开往柏林的火车。//不求荣誉和奖励，//一切可以做的，士兵们在这里完成了。//四十一年是他们的壮举，//没有他们，第四十五就不会到来。//我进入布列斯特，就像在四十一年一样。//重击大地雷鸣，//收排长//大军铁铮在胸前。//不为背信所震惊//被突如其来的惊慌所抓住，//无所畏惧他等了这一分钟，——/否则他怎么会站在这里？//没有束腰外衣，草地上有铺位，//已经牢牢地放置了机枪的两脚架，//他躺在这里，靠护城河中的要塞，//像步兵进军柏林。//宣誓效忠国家//不退却的排队长//在血、铁和不可朽的荣耀中。//他在夜莺的身边升起，//在青年齐腰深的露水和草丛中，//听他在沉默中奔跑//“莫斯科-柏林”绿色//快车。

俄罗斯诗人列昂尼德·列舍特尼科夫也在白俄罗斯作战。他是坦克部队的战地记者。胜利后，他在布列斯特服役。列昂尼德·列舍特尼科夫将《幸福》这首诗献给了布列斯特要塞。战后四分之一世纪，列昂尼德·列舍特尼科夫写下了《夜袭》这首诗：

一盏探照灯，冰冷而锋利，//犹如从黑暗中拔出的利剑，//闪过林荫线，//踌躇满志，落在了山坡上//沿着山坡的边缘坡地。//露珠难忍，//发白，像死了一样，//在勉强流动的烟雾后面//草一动不动。//田地后面有一片小树林。//又清澈又平坦，//好像从黑色的屋顶纸上一样//有人咬牙切齿。//整个晚上，躲着，寂静无声。//时间还没有到来。//突然在远处响起//悠长而安静：“万岁！”//仿佛在远处的山丘后面//突然有人在呻吟，//那声音，又聋又悲伤，//几乎没有传到耳朵里。//但是越来越近，越过田野//它滚动了。而且，就像一根针，//一根刺痛的线//突然穿过心脏……//在它旁边——伴随着喘息和嘎吱声——//他们奔跑着，呼吸急促，//我自己飞过栏杆，//把我的肩膀往前。//脚下的大地在摇晃。//月亮在两个脑袋之间晃来晃去。//是的，火焰跳动，脉动，//到黑色树干的出口。

Воевал в Беларуси и русский поэт Леонид Решетников. Был военным корреспондентом танковой армии. А после Победы офицер служил в Бресте. Брестской крепости Леонид Решетников посвятил стихотворение «Счастье». А еще через четверть века после войны Леонид Решетников написал стихотворение «Ночная атака»:

Прожектор, холодный и резкий,
Как меч, извлеченный из тьмы,
Сверкнул над чертой перелеска,
Помедлил и пал на холмы.
И в свете его обнаженном,
В сиянии дымном, вдали,
Лежали молчащие склоны
По краю покатой земли.
Сверкая росой нестерпимо,
Белёная, будто мертвая,
За еле струящимся дымом
Недвижно стояла трава.
Стоял перелесок за полем.
И чётким и плоским он был,
Как будто из чёрного толя
Зубцы его кто-то скроил.
Вся ночь, притаившись, молчала.
Ещё не настала пора.
И вдруг вдалеке зазвучало
Протяжно и тихо: «Ура-а-а!»
Как будто за сопкою дальней
Вдруг кто-то большой застонал,
И звук тот, глухой и печальный,
До слуха едва долетал.
Но ближе, всё ближе по полю
Катился он. И, как игла,
Щемящая ниточка боли
Сквозь сердце внезапно прошла...
А рядом – с хрипеньем и хрустом –
Бежали, дыша горячо,
И сам я летел через бруствер,
Вперёд выдвигая плечо.
Качалась земля под ногами.
Моталась луна меж голов.
Да билось, пульсируя, пламя
На выход чёрных стволов.

来自列昂尼德·瓦西里耶维奇·列舍特尼科夫的传记，他于 1920 年 6 月 17 日出生在维亚特卡省的乌尔朱姆区。他于 1990 年在新西伯利亚去世。在这七十年中，除了战争之外，还有许多不同的事件……童年与马里地区有关……马里图雷克、科索



洛帕沃、塞尔努尔、帕兰加，彼得罗夫斯科耶村庄... 他在地方报纸《基洛夫火花》工作。从1939年开始在红军服役。他两次受伤……他于1937年开始写诗。1942年，《旗帜》杂志首次发表了关于这场战争的文章。战后，他在军政学院编辑系学习。十年服役期间，他也在《红星》进行了创意工作……除此之外，他也发表了诗集，其中有许多军事主题的诗歌：《营火》、《连兵唱歌》、《丁香和火药》、《地球引力》、《在遥远的边疆》、《蓝色码头》、《歌唱冰山》、《白光》、《归来》、《战场》、《父亲的房子》、《仲夏》、《感恩》、《秋星坠落》，《收获田》，《点名》，《年龄》，《我的时代》……对于军事和创造性工作，列昂尼德·列舍特尼科夫被授予十月革命勋章、劳动红旗勋章、卫国战争一和二级勋章、红星勋章、荣誉勋章、军事功绩奖章……诗人是俄罗斯联邦共和国高尔基国家奖的获得者……

诗人阿列克谢·罗曼诺夫在布列斯特要塞中央岛的军营中遭遇了战争。通过大战一场逃离被包围的要塞。他加入了人民复仇者的部队。在巴拉诺维奇附近，德国人包围了他战斗的支队。布列斯特要塞的守卫者被俘。在德国呆了很长时间。在集中营里，他在战俘中从事地下工作。他的诗歌《不要忘记！》由斯捷潘加夫鲁舍夫翻译成白俄罗斯语。佩蒂亚·克利帕是布列斯特要塞的年轻捍卫者之一。俄罗斯著名诗人马克·李扬斯基将这首诗献给一位命运艰难、勇敢的英雄：

Из биографии Леонида Васильевича Решетникова, который родился 17 июня 1920 года в Уржумском уезде Вятской губернии. Умер в 1990 году в Новосибирске. А в эти семьдесят лет «через тире» вместились, кроме войны, немало разных событий... Детские годы были связаны с Марийским краем... Мари-Турек, Косолопаво, Сернур, Параньга, село Петровское... Работа в районной газете «Кировская искра». Служба в РККА с 1939 года. Дважды был ранен... Писать стихи начал в 1937 году. Первая публикация о войне – в 1942 году в журнале «Знамя». После войны – учеба в Военно-политической Академии, на редакторском факультете. Десять лет службы, творческой работы в «Красной Звезде»... И – книги поэзии, где многие страницы принадлежат военной лирике: «Походные костры», «Шла рота с песней», «Сирень и порох», «Земное притяжение», «На дальних рубежах», «Голубые пристани», «Поющий айсберг», «Белый свет», «Возвращение», «Поле боя», «Отчий дом», «Середина лета», «Благодарение», «Осенний звездопад», «Поле жатвы», «Поверка», «Возраст», «Мой век»...

За ратный и творческий труд Леонид Решетников отмечен орденами Октябрьской революции, Трудового Красного Знамени, Отечественной войны 1-й и 2-й степеней, красной Звезды, «Знак Почета», медалью «За боевые заслуги»... Поэт – лауреат Государственной премии РСФСР имени М.Горького...

А поэт Алексей Романов войну встретил в казармах Центрального острова Брестской крепости. С боем удалось вырваться из окруженной цитадели. Вступил в ряды народных мстителей. Под Барановичами немцы окружили отряд, в котором он воевал. Вчерашний защитник Брестской крепости попал в плен. Много времени провел в Германии. В концлагере занимался подпольной работой среди военнопленных. Его стихотворение «Не забывай!» перевел на белорусский Степан Гаврусев.

Петя Клыпа — один из юных защитников Брестской крепости. Поэму мужественному герою с непростой судьбой посвятил известный русский поэт Марк Лисянский:

*Нет, война — не смерч в пустыне,
Не история, а рана,
Не зажившая донья.
Наши первые печали
Стали славой поколений.
Мы о Бресте ведь узнали
Из немецких донесений.
А о тех, кто был в сраженье,
И о тех, кого убило,
Не писали, к сожаленью,
И куда писать-то было!*

*Наградных не посылали,
Орден не выдавали,
И в газетах не писали,
И в чинах не повышали!
А они — дорожку жадны,
Жизнь и смерть,
Огонь и воду —
Все прошли — и не однажды! —
За всемирную свободу. Ныне парк
цветет над Бугом,
Где взвилась впервые мина...*

不，战争不是沙漠中的旋风，//不是历史，而是伤口，//直到今天都没有愈合。//我们的第一个悲伤//成为世代的荣耀。//我们了解了布列斯特//从来自德国的报道。//关于那些在战斗中的人，//关于那些被杀的人，//不幸的是，他们没有写，//不过应该给谁写！//没有给他们发奖金，//也没有给他们发勋章，//没有在报纸上关于他们的报道，//他们没有升职！//他们是走了渴不可耐的路，//生与死的路，//火与水的路——//都走过去了——而且不止一次！——//为了全世界的自由。//现在公园在布格河上盛开，//这是第一个地雷爆炸的地方……

莫斯科诗人鲍里斯·萨维奇·杜布罗文与白俄罗斯的波列西亚地区有着自己的关系。不仅因为他有一首诗《布列斯特之石》：“未愈合的伤口/死去的英雄-/一条烧毁的墙壁/长长的闪电伤疤/穿过洞的眼睛/看着几代人的眼睛。/在我的床头板上方/在黑夜中变暗的/穿越时空烟雾的/血染、烧坏的石头，/而具有活生生的精神……”“几年前我有机会与这位诗人交谈。这就是我给《联盟。白俄罗斯 - 俄罗斯》报纸采访鲍里斯·杜布罗文时这位诗人所说的：

— ...当我在白俄罗斯第一方面军作战时，几乎没有时间环顾四周。但更早的时候，我就学到了很多关于白俄罗斯的知识。我体内流动波列西亚的血液。我妈妈阿霞卡赞来自平斯克地区列梅舍维奇村庄。我父亲是第一骑兵团的政委……退伍后，他是图波列夫设计局一家车间的主管。1937年，我父亲被捕并被枪杀。我的母亲因为没有报道“人民的敌人”而被抓。她在监狱里度过了6年，然后在新西伯利亚地区的乌斯季塔门卡定居……我看看白俄罗斯，遇到白俄罗斯人 - 在我的灵魂和心中只有良好的感觉。我写了一首关于俄罗斯和白俄罗斯友谊的歌...

出生在阿尔泰省（现阿尔泰区）巴甫洛夫斯基区伊林卡村的俄罗斯散文作家伊万·舒米洛夫（1919-1981）的军事生活与巴拉诺维奇及其周边地区息息相关。未来的作家在明斯克附近的莫洛德奇诺遭遇了战争。1941年7月，他被包围了。然后，在格罗德诺附近集中营被囚禁。和两个同志一起逃跑了。加入了一群游击队员。他先是作为一名普通士兵作战，然后是一名排长。1943-1944年，他主管了巴拉诺维奇地区的游击队总部。白俄罗斯从法西斯侵略者手中解放前不久，他成为《西伯利亚人》游击队的指挥官。他保留了游击队员的日记。随后，这些日记成为报告小说《在敌人后方》的基础。由于军事功绩，伊万舒米洛夫被授予红星勋章和其他勋章。1946年，游击队指挥官回到他的家乡伊林卡。曾任学校教师、副校长、校长。1960年，他搬到巴甫洛夫斯克，在地方报纸《新生活报》工作。伊万舒米洛夫的第一个短篇小说发表于1948年的年鉴《阿尔泰》。作者在巴甫洛夫斯克生活了二十多年，创作并出版了十几本书——《短篇小说集》（1954年）、《裂缝》

Своя связь с Полесьем, Беларусь — у московского поэта Бориса Савича Дубровина. И не только потому, что есть у него стихотворение «Камни Бреста»: «Незажившая рана / Погибших героев — / Обожженной стены полоса / В длинных молниях шрамов / Глазами пробоин / Поколениям смотрит в глаза. / Над моим изголовьем / Темнеют в ночи / Сквозь пространства и времени дым / Обгоревшие кровью / И пламенем камни, / Одаренные духом живым...» Несколько лет назад мне довелось побеседовать с поэтом. И вот что я услышал от поэта Бориса Дубровина, когда готовил с ним материал для газеты «Союз. Беларусь - Россия»:

— ...Когда я воевал на 1-м Белорусском фронте, времени смотреть по сторонам фактически не было. Но еще раньше я немало что узнал о Беларуси. Во мне течет полесская кровь. Мама — Ася Хазан, — уроженка деревни Лемешевичи, что на Пинщине. Отец — комиссар из 1-й Конной... В гражданской жизни был начальником цеха в конструкторском бюро Туполева. В 1937 году папу арестовали и расстреляли. А маму взяли за недоносительство на «врага народа». 6 лет отсидела, затем находилась на поселении на станции Усть-Тальменка Новосибирской области... Смотрю на Беларусь, встречаюсь с белорусами — и в душе, и на сердце только светлые чувства. Я и песню написал о российско-белорусской дружбе...

С Барановичами и их окрестностями связана военная судьба русского прозаика Ивана Шумилова (1919 - 1981), который родился в селе Ильинка Павловского района Алтайской губернии (сейчас - Алтайский край). Войну будущий писатель встретил недалеко от Молодечно, под Минском. В июле 1941 года попал в окружение. Затем - плен в концлагере под Гродно. Совершил с двумя товарищами побег. Присоединился к группе партизан. Сначала воевал рядовым солдатом, затем - командиром взвода. В 1943 - 1944 годы возглавлял штаб партизанского отряда в

Барановичской области. Незадолго перед освобождением Беларуси от фашистских захватчиков стал командиром партизанского отряда «Сибиряк». Вел партизанский дневник. Впоследствии записки стали основой документального повествования «В тылу врага». За боевые заслуги Иван Шумилов награжден орденом Красной Звезды, медалями. В 1946 году партизанский командир вернулся в родную Ильинку. Работал учителем, завучем, директором школы. В 1960 году переехал в Павловск, где работал в районной газете «Новая жизнь». Первый рассказ Ивана Шумилова был опубликован в 1948 году в альманахе «Алтай». Прожив более двух десятилетий в Павловске, писатель создал и выпустил около десятка книг - «Рассказы» (1954), «Трещина» (1960), «Панька-генерал» (1962), «Стефка» (1973), «Петушок» (1975), «Деревня Ивановка» (1978)... Особое место в творчестве литератора занимает роман «Жажда». Многие страницы в свою художественную прозу Иван Шумилов принес из белорусских партизанских лесов Брестчины и Минщины...

Соприкоснувшись с Брестским краем и военная судьба бурятского прозаика, драматурга Жамсо Тумунова (1916 - 1955), родившегося в улусе Таптанай Забайкальской области. Член Союза писателей СССР с 1939 года. Еще до Великой Отечественной войны писатель создал такие драматургические произведения, как «Басаган-трактористка», «Шологой» и другие. Во время Великой Отечественной войны служил в редакции армейской газеты 17-й армии. Затем был назначен заместителем командира батальона по политической части 162-го гвардейского Краснознаменного полка 54-й гвардейской стрелковой дивизии 28-й армии 3-го Белорусского фронта. В годы войны писал стихи и рассказы. Вместе с бойцами, офицерами 54-й стрелковой дивизии Жамсо Тумунов освобождал Минск. Соединение вышло на государственную границу СССР северо-западнее города Брест, с ходу форсировало реку Западный Буг

(1960 年)、《潘卡将军》(1962 年)、《斯特夫卡》(1973 年)、Б 《公鸡》(1975 年)、《伊万诺夫卡村》(1978 年)……作家作品当中小说《口渴》比较特殊。伊万·舒米洛夫从布列斯特和明斯克地区的白俄罗斯党游击队的林中为他的文学带来了许多细节……

出生在外贝加尔湖地区的塔普塔奈乌鲁斯的布里亚特散文作家、剧作家扎姆索·图穆诺夫(1916-1955)的军事生活,也与布列斯特领地接触。在 1939 年他成为苏联作家联盟成员。甚至在伟大卫国战争之前,作家就创作了《拖拉机司机巴萨根》、《肖洛伊》等戏剧作品。卫国战争时期,任第十七军军报编辑部。随后,他被任命为白俄罗斯第3方面军第28军第54近卫步枪师第162近卫红旗团政治部副营长。在战争期间,他写诗和短篇小说。与战士一起,第 54 步兵师的军官,扎姆索·图穆诺夫解放了明斯克。编队到达布列斯特市西北部的苏联国界,途中越过西布格河,进入波兰境内。1944 年 7 月 23 日,第 54 步兵师因“在战斗中成功完成指挥任务、帮助明斯克市从纳粹侵略者手中解放出来、英勇无畏”,被授予列宁勋章。

布里亚特作家扎姆索·图穆诺夫被授予一级和二级卫国战争勋章,“夺取柯尼斯堡”奖章,“夺取柏林”奖章。扎姆索·图穆诺夫是《苏赫巴托》、《难忘的日子》、《金色的雨》、《贝加尔湖的早晨》、《草原醒来》等书籍的作者……描述外贝加尔内战的小说《草原醒来》是布里亚特民族文学中的第一部小说。该作品不仅被翻译成俄语,还被翻译成匈牙利语、捷克语、斯洛伐克语、德语、蒙古语等多种语言。

优秀的俄罗斯前线士兵诗人大卫·萨莫洛夫有一首美妙的诗歌——《轻骑兵之歌》:

и вступило на территорию Польши. 23 июля 1944 года “за успешное выполнение заданий командования в боях, способствовавших освобождению от немецко-фашистских захватчиков города Минска, отвагу и мужество личного состава” 54-я стрелковая дивизия награждена орденом Ленина.

Бурятский писатель Жамсо Тумунов был награжден орденами Отечественной войны 1-й и 2-й степеней, медалями “За взятие Кёнигсберга”, “За взятие Берлина”. Жамсо Тумунов – автор книг “Сухэ Батор”, “Незабываемые дни”, “Золотой дождь”, “Утро на Байкале”, “Степь проснулась”... Кстати, роман “Степь проснулась”, посвященный событиям Гражданской войны в Забайкалье, стал первым романом в бурятской национальной литературе. Произведение было переведено не только на русский, но и на венгерский, чешский, словацкий, немецкий, монгольский и другие языки.

У хорошего русского поэта-фронтовика Давида Самойлова есть замечательное стихотворение – “Песенка гусара”:

*Когда мы были на войне,
Когда мы были на войне,
Там каждый думал о своей
Любимой или о жене.
И я бы тоже думать мог,
И я бы тоже думать мог,
Когда на трубочку глядел,
На голубой её дымок.
Как ты когда-то мне лгала,
Как ты когда-то мне лгала,
Как сердце легкое своё
Другому другу отдала.*

Стоит, наверное, вспомнить, что автор его – поэт фронтового поколения Давид Самойлов (1920 – 1990), солдат, ефрейтор, прошедший дорогами войны вместе с бойцами, офицерами 1-го Белорусского фронта. С 1942 года молодой человек был на Волховском фронте. Воевать начал под Тихвином. 23 марта 1943 года был тяжело ранен в левую руку осколком мины. 30 марта пулемётчика 1-го отдельного стрелкового батальона 1-й отдельной стрелковой бригады красноармеец Кауфман (настоящая фамилия Самойлова) был награжден медалью “За отвагу”. За то, что он в бою 23 марта 1943 года в районе Карбусель с пулеметным расчетом во время атаки первым ворвался в немецкую траншею и в рукопашной схватке уничтожил трех гитлеровских солдат. После выздоровления служил в тыловой части, откуда вырвался на

*А я не думал ни о ком,
А я не думал ни о ком,
Я только трубочку курил
С турецким табаком...
Когда мы будем на войне,
Когда мы будем на войне,
Навстречу пулям понесусь
На молодом коне.
Я только верной пули жду,
Я только верной пули жду,
Что утолит мою печаль
И пресечет мою вражду.*

当我们在打仗的时候, //当我们在打仗的时候, //那里每个人都想着他 //心爱的人或他的妻子。//我也能想, //我也能想, //我什么时候看着烟斗, //看着它的蓝烟。//你曾经如何对我撒谎, //你曾经如何对我撒谎, //你如何将轻松的心 //给另一个朋友。//而我没有想别人, //我没有想到任何人, //我只抽了一根烟斗 //用土耳其烟草……//当我们处于战争状态时, //当我们处于战争状态时, //我会奔向子弹 //骑着一匹年轻的马。//我只是在等待正确的子弹, //我只是在等待正确的子弹, //这将消除我的悲伤 //并停止我的敌意。

день сегодняшний... В 1897 году в слободе Воздвиженская (ныне такого поселения, располагавшегося на территории современной Чечни, не существует) родился Халид Ошаев. Он прожил большую и сложную жизнь писателя-исследователя (умер 12 декабря 1977 года). В 1916 году окончил Грозненское реальное училище. Учился в Лесном институте в Петербурге. В 1921 – 1922 годах возглавлял Чеченский ревком. Потом стал директором Горского педагогического института во Владикавказе. Первые произведения молодого писателя были опубликованы в 1926 году. Халид Ошаев написал роман о Чечне в годы Гражданской войны – тетралогия «Пламенные годы». Писатель является одним из соавторов повести «Гибель вендетты» – о борьбе с кровной местью. Халид Ошаев – автор пьес «Асланбек Шерипов», «Клещ», «Борьба продолжается», «Селасат», «Две Зайбуллы», «Кто виноват», «Два арбуза в одной руке», «Зулай». Заслугой писателя является работа по поиску и выявлению земляков, которые участвовали в обороне Брестской крепости. Об этом – в художественно-документальной повести «Брест – орешек огненный». Впервые это произведение увидело свет отдельной книгой в 1968 году...

Еще одна неожиданная встреча с Брестским краем в судьбе белорусско-русских литературных связей. Недавно познакомился с известным мне заочно писателем, публицистом, военным моряком Николаем Черкашиным. Знал, что он родился в Волковыске в 1946 году. В Минске и Москве покупал разные его книги. А первая из них – документальная повесть, изданная в “Библиотечке “Советского воина” в 1988 году – попалась мне на глаза в магазине советской книги имени Максима Горького в Гаване,

на Острове Свободы. А нынешней осенью повстречался с Николаем Аркадьевичем в Могилеве, на Пленуме Союза писателей Союзного государства Беларуси и России. Так завязалась переписка. Недавно мы пригласили Николая в Минск на презентацию его новых книг в книжном магазине “Светоч”. Николай Черкашин подарил мне свою небольшую книжечку “Брестские врата”. И в ходе разговора выяснилось, что темой Брестской крепости он занимается давным-давно. А истоки писательских, исторических интересов – здесь, в Беларуси, на гродненской и Брестской земле. Отец Николая – Аркадий Аркадьевич Черкашин воевал в Беларуси. Был тяжело ранен возле деревни Шарки, под Витебском... А после войны Андрей Черкашин служил в военно-строительных частях Белорусского военного округа. Черкашины жили в Волковыске, Слониме, Щучине, Барановичах, Сморгони... Перехали в Москву после завершения службы отца, когда Николаю уже исполнилось 16 лет. В 1962 году. Кстати, интересным кажется и такое вот свидетельство... Рассказывает Николай Черкашин: “... После службы отец увлекся пушкинской генеалогией. И составил самое полное в мире родословие поэта, за что был удостоен звания “Заслуженный работник культуры Российской Федерации”. В его честь названа малая планета. Отец все свое исследовательское наследие передал дочери – Ларисе, и она достойно продолжила его дело. Сегодня она считается ведущим пушкинистом России”.

А сам Николай Аркадьевич Черкашин написал роман, посвященный мужественным защитникам Брестской крепости, — «Брестские ворота». Он уже в свет в московском издательстве

击队指挥官被重新定位到情报工作。1944 年 3 月，科洛斯率领一个侦察小组被抛到格罗德诺和巴拉诺维奇地区的敌后阵地。任务设置如下 - 在白俄罗斯战略行动前夕收集情报。对于白俄罗斯第一方面军总部的情报部门。在 1944 年 7 月成功完成任务后，该小组与迅速前进的苏联军队联合。

当在华沙开始了反对德国占领者起义时，科洛斯被派遣加入了叛军。与波兰人一起，苏联情报官员忍受了波兰军事史上最悲惨的艰辛。科洛斯的情报工作的结果被向斯大林报告了。1945年3月，这位末来的作家被推荐授予苏联英雄称号。但伊万·科洛斯没有获奖。由于华沙起义，苏维埃政府与盟国和流亡波兰政府发生了很多问题。因此，有关该事情的信息（包括推荐获奖的名单）被关闭。……评估已经在1994进行，当时科洛斯情报官员被授予俄罗斯联邦英雄称号。科洛斯写了很多书。其中有《华沙着火》、《根据“中心”的指示：侦察员的笔记》、《黎明前一小时》、《在希特勒的巢穴：军事情报官的故事》、《鹳巢：旅行散文》、《前线侦察兵》、《地狱归来》、《黑色故事》、《诺萨里克》、《跳入黑暗》……

另一个有趣的文学命运结合了布列斯特、车臣共和国、伟大卫国战争和今天。..... 1897 年，哈立德·奥沙耶夫出生在沃兹德维真斯卡亚村（现在车臣境内没有这样的村庄）。作为一名研究作家，他过着漫长而艰难的生活（1977 年 12 月 12 日去世）。1916 年他毕业于格罗兹尼师范学校。他在圣彼得堡的林业学院学习。1921-1922 年任车臣革命委员会主席。然后他成为了弗拉季高加索戈尔斯基教育学院的院长。这位年轻作家的第一部作品于 1926 年出版。哈立德·奥沙耶夫写了一部关于车臣内战期间的小说——《燃烧的岁月》四部曲。作家是关于反对血仇的斗争的小说《仇杀之死》的合著者之一。哈立德·奥沙耶夫是戏剧《阿斯兰贝克

谢里波夫》、《壁虱》、《战斗在继续》、《塞拉萨塔》、《两名再霸利》、《谁的责任》、《一只手上的两个西瓜》、《祖莱》的作者。该作



“Вече”. А переиздание романа готовит минский Издательский дом “Звезда”... Эпиграфом к роману Николай Черкашин взял следующее пояснение: “В Цитадель и из Цитадели ведут четверо ворот – Тереспольские, Холмские, Белостокские и Брестские. Брестские ворота еще называют Трехарочными. Для многих бойцов, погибших в Крепости, они стали вратами в ад или в рай. А концовка у романа “Брестские ворота следующая”: “В Брестской цитадели всего две фигуры, у которых лица реальных защитников – майора Петрова и его боевого соратника Иванова. Они навечно остались в Крепости, став ее камнями... А вот Брестские ворота исчезли. Их разобрали после войны на кирпичи.”

Но каждый год 22 июня сюда приходит множество людей...

Брест и Брестчина остаются в нашей памяти, а путешествие по адресам героической литературной памяти продолжается...

Алесь Карлюкевич.

家的优点是搜索和识别参与布列斯特要塞防御的同胞。作家在文学报告小说《布列斯特是一个火热的坚果》描述了这点工作。1968 年，这部作品首次以单独的书出版.....

在白俄罗斯文学关系框架下，与布列斯特地区的又一次意外相遇。最近，我遇到了一位知名作家、时评家、军事水手尼古拉·切尔卡申。我早就知道他 1946 年出生在沃尔科维斯克。在明斯克和莫斯科，我买了他的各种书。其中第一本——1988 年在《苏联勇士图书馆》出版社出版的报告小说——在古巴岛哈瓦那市马克西姆·高尔基苏联书店引起了我的注意。今年秋天，我在莫吉廖夫和白俄罗斯和俄罗斯联盟国家作家联盟全体会议上会见了尼古拉·切尔卡申。我们的通信就这样开始了。我们最近邀请尼古拉·切尔卡申到明斯克在《明灯》书店展示他的新书。尼古拉·切尔卡申给了我他的小说《布列斯特城门》。而在谈话中发现了，原来他一直在研究布列斯特要塞的主题。

文学和历史兴趣的起源就在这里，在白俄罗斯，在格罗德诺和布列斯特的土地上。尼古拉的父亲阿尔卡季·阿尔卡季耶维奇·切尔卡申曾在白俄罗斯作战。他在维捷布斯克附近的夏尔基村附近受了重伤……战后，安德烈·切尔卡申在白俄罗斯军区的军事建设单位服役。切尔卡申一家住在沃尔科维斯克、斯洛尼姆、舒钦、巴拉诺维奇、斯莫尔贡……他们在完成父亲的服务后搬到了莫斯科。1962 年，尼古拉已经 16 岁。他下面讲的内容也很有趣..... 尼古拉·切尔卡申说：“..... 服役结束后，我父亲对普希金的家谱产生了兴趣。他编制了世界上最完整的诗人家谱，并因此被授予“俄罗斯联邦文化功勋工作者”称号。一颗小行星以他的名字命名。父亲将他所有的研究遗产都传给了女儿拉丽莎，她继续他的工作。今天，她被认为是俄罗斯主要的普希金研究者。”

尼古拉·切尔卡申自己写了一部小说，献给勇敢的布列斯特要塞保卫者——《布列斯特城门》。它在莫斯科出版社《韦切》出版。小说的再版正在由明斯克出版社《星星》准备……尼古拉·切尔卡申将以下解释作为小说的题词：“通往要塞和要塞的四个大门——特雷斯波尔、霍尔姆、比亚韦斯托克和布列斯特。布列斯特门也被称为三箭门。对于许多死在要塞的士兵来说，布列斯特们成为了通往地狱或天堂的大门。而小说《布列斯特之门》的结尾是这样的：“布列斯特要塞里只有两个人，长着真正保卫者的面孔——彼得罗夫少校和他的战友伊万诺夫。它们永远留在要塞里，成为它的石头……但布列斯特门已不存在了。战后被拆成砖块。但是每年的6月22日，都会有很多人来这里……”

布列斯特和布列斯特地区仍留在我们的记忆中，前往英雄文学记忆地址的旅程仍在继续.....

阿列西·卡尔柳科维奇



«БЕЛАРУСЬ, ЯКАЯ ЗАЎСЁДЫ СА МНОЮ...»

Валерый Мікалаевіч Казакоў родам з Магілёўшчыны. Палкоўнік запасу. Кандыдат сацыялагічных навук. Але так склалася, што большую частку свайго жыцця правёў у Расіі, Маскве. Шмат паездзіў па розных гарадах, куточках Расіі, Савецкага Саюза, чужаземных краінах, з якімі яго звязалі вайсковая служба і клопаты высокага чыноўніка Адміністрацыі Прэзідэнта Расійскай Федэрацыі.

Цяпер жыве на некалькі адрасоў. Часам — у Маскве. Ён — член праўлення Саюза пісьменнікаў Расіі. А яшчэ — намеснік старшыні ФНКА беларусаў Расіі, грамадскай арганізацыі, якая яднае беларускую дыяспару. Ён заўсёды спрычыняецца да лёсаў беларусаў ці ўрадженцаў Беларусі ў Іркуцку ці Карэліі, у Новасібірску ці ў Кемераве. Да спраў у музеі Максіма Багдановіча ў Яраслаўлі. Гэтыя клопаты, безліч розных грамадскіх ініцыятыў забіраюць у Валерыя Мікалаевіча немалы час. Заўважым: пісьменніцкі час, які наш зямляк мог патраціць на стварэнне новых мастацкіх твораў. Другі ягоны адрас — мінская кватэра па вуліцы Каралі. І трэці — звычайны хутар, сядзіба ў Карэліцкім раёне на Гродзеншчыне, дзе яго таксама ведаюць, да яго ідуць з рознымі праектамі. І яшчэ ж — родны Магілёў, якому ён прысвяціў кнігу — «Горад, які заўсёды са мною». Дарэчы, Валерый Мікалаевіч Казакоў — ганаровы грамадзянін горада Магілёва.

Так і ездзіць, вандруе пісьменнік паміж гэтымі адрасамі, старанна даводзячы сваім знаёмым, сваім суразмоўцам — палітыкам, літаратарам, вучоным, прадстаўнікам улады, кіраўнікам розных прадпрыемстваў — вартасці беларуска-расійскага сяброўства, беларуска-расійскай інтэграцыі. А самае галоўнае — вартасці добрага, прызнага добрасудства.

Працуючы ў вайсковым друку, Валерый Казакоў змог скончыць (завочна, не пакідаючы вайскавай службы) Літаратурны інстытут імя А. М. Горкага (семінары Яўгена Вінакурава). За час вучобы пазнаёміўся са многімі паэтамі і празаікамі. Увогуле па жыцці ён шмат з кім з літаратараў, навукоўцаў сябраваў, не аднойчы сустракаўся. Пётр Вегін, Пётр Ткачэнка, Андрэй Вазнясенскі, Бэла Ахмадуліна, Вячаслаў Казакевіч, Юрый Казлоў, Юрый Палякоў, Мікалай Бурбыга, Леў Гумілёў, Уладзімір Беразеў, Віктар Шалкевіч, Алесь Бадак, Віктар Шніп, Адам Мальдзіс... З кімсьці працягвае сябраваць і зараз... Лік творчых сяброў ідзе на дзясяткі яркіх, надзвычай цікавых асоб. З кожным, літаральна з кожным з іх ён паяднаўся агульнымі клопатамі, агульнымі справамі.

Мы, праводзячы ў Беларусі круглыя сталы беларускіх і замежных пісьменнікаў, Міжнародны сімпозіум літаратараў «Пісьменнік і час», ніколі не абыходзіліся без ягоных парад, трапных падказак, разумных кансультацый. І ў складанні праграм для дыскусій, і ў выбары ўдзельнікаў, прыцягненні да ўдзелу ў беларускіх імпрэзах, форумах розных цікавых асоб. Памятаю напоўненыя шчырымі размовамі і сапраўднымі адкрыццямі паездкі з Валерыем Мікалаевічам, сустрэчы з ім у Рагачове, Гродне, Іванаве, іншых гарадах Беларусі, у Маскве... Дзякуючы ініцыятыўнасці гэтага чалавека шмат якія творы беларускіх літаратараў у перакладзе на рускую мову з'явіліся ў маскоўскіх газетах і часопісах. Не буду пералічваць імёны аўтараў — іх досыць шмат. Для многіх такія публікацыі сталі сур'ёзнымі падзеямі, умацавалі жаданне развівацца ў творчым плане, ісці наперад. І ўсё гэта адбылося таму, што ёсць на мосце беларуска-расійскага літаратурнага, культурнага пабрацімства такі чалавек — пісьменнік Валерый Мікалаевіч Казакоў... Дарэчы, скажу колькі слоў пра яго як пра творчую

“白俄罗斯，它永远在我的心里”

асобу, арыгінальнага і цікавага літаратара. Наш зямляк — аўтар раманаў «Чорны кот», «Цень Гобліна», «Халоп Аўгустейшага Дэмакрата», некалькіх кніг апавяданняў, аповесцей, паэтычных твораў. Дастаткова зазірнуць толькі ў адзін ягоны вершаваны зборнік, каб зразумець, якога маштабу творчы патэнцыял хаваецца ў асобе гэтага яркага, светлага чалавека. Цытую адзін з вершаў Валерыя Мікалаевіча (ён прысвечаны памяці бацькі):

Я на запад не шёл,
я не мок по траншеям,
не носил «кубарей»,
не курил самосад.
Я родился и жил и вытягивал шею,
восхищенно читая названия наград.
Я не знал, что в крови моей бродит железо тех осколков,
что носит в себе мой отец,
и на годы свои, как на линии среза,
я смотрел свысока,
словно книжный мудрец.
И казалось мне, что, постигая науку,
я познаю земного творения суть,

но над бездной листа занесенную руку задержал,
и открылся сомнения путь.
Подступили слова, позабытые напрочь,
и в прокуренном мареве душеного дня показалось мне вдруг,
что я маленький мальчик,
оседлавший отцовский сапог, как коня.
И в шершавых мозолях крепстьянские руки,
а не книги,
в которых искал я ответ,
и железо отца,
а не храмы науки меня вели молча сквозь годы на свет...

Вершы Валерыя Казакова высока ацаніла на Пятай Маскоўскай нарадзе маладых пісьменнікаў Юна Морыц: «Вобразы травы, таямніцы яе шапацення, філасофія мураша, якія некуды спяшаецца, рыфмы, што звяняць на ветры, гукі, якія можна смела параўноўваць з загадкавай паэзіяй ранняга М. Забалоцкага...»

Алесь Карлюкевіч

Валеріі·Нігалайеў·Калікоў з Мажэўскага раёна. Ён — выпускнік гістарычна-філалагічнага факультэта Беларускага дзяржаўнага ўніверсітэта. Ён працаваў у Міністэрстве культуры і ў Міністэрстве адукацыі і навуцы. Ён быў членам Саюза пісьмнікаў і членам Саюза журналістаў. Ён быў членам Саюза беларускіх пісьмнікаў і членам Саюза беларускіх журналістаў. Ён быў членам Саюза беларускіх пісьмнікаў і членам Саюза беларускіх журналістаў.

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Я не знал, что в крови моей бродит железо тех осколков,
что носит в себе мой отец,
и на годы свои, как на линии среза,
я смотрел свысока,
словно книжный мудрец.
И казалось мне, что, постигая науку,
я познаю земного творения суть,

Я не шёл на запад,
я не мок по траншеям,
я не носил «кубарей»,
я не курил самосад.
Я родился и жил и вытягивал шею,
восхищенно читая названия наград.
Я не знал, что в крови моей бродит железо тех осколков,
что носит в себе мой отец,
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И казалось мне, что, постигая науку,
я познаю земного творения суть,

Валеріі·Калікоўскага паэзія атрымала высокую ацэнку на пятым міжнародным фестывалі беларускай паэзіі ў Мінску. Ён быў членам Саюза беларускіх пісьмнікаў і членам Саюза беларускіх журналістаў. Ён быў членам Саюза беларускіх пісьмнікаў і членам Саюза беларускіх журналістаў.

Алесь Карлюкевіч

ARTEM RAKETSKY, “I GIVE HAPPINESS THROUGH FOOD”

The creator of the trendy gastronomic direction ‘new belarusian cuisine’ Artem Raketsky has become a chef of the highest class for 15 years of work in the culinary field of Belarus. This charismatic brand chef



performs his prestigious work with soul, remembering that the culinary Olympus is only the starting point for further improvement of skills. He is also sure that Belarusian cuisine is becoming more and more popular both in the country and abroad.

Artem Raketsky is a media person in Belarus, one has only to google him. Member of the Association of Professional Chefs and Confectioners, a graduate of the most popular school in Russia Ask the Chief, winner of the Golden Chief award and participant in international gastronomic competitions, as well as an expert on the culinary show of the Belarus 1 TV channel. He is talented, he has imagination, a sense of taste and creative approaches when creating dishes. Artem willingly gives interviews to those who are interested in the culture

and philosophy of food, revealing the intricacies of the profession, shares details about the restaurant business and how he searches for food, communicates with grandmothers in the outback. And even beats butter in a mortar. He is convinced that food in its purest form is the best means of expressing respect and love for every person. In short: if you want to be a cultured person, start with food. After all, it is not in vain that they say: a person is what he eats.

At one time, Artem made us happy in the Chekhov cafe-lounge, where he

worked as a chef. Was the food good there? Extremely! As you know, if any dish in catering places has a special taste, we want to know: who cooked it. With Chekhov, we somehow became interested after a flyer fell into our hands, from which the chef in a traditional cap smiled nicely. The flyer is in good design taste, and Raketsky's smile in the photo and a small text from him attracted attention. And we have been there. We never regretted it, no matter how many different dishes we tasted. Everything in the cafe was arranged according to the



fashion of the times of Anton Chekhov, the famous Russian writer, when parties were held in popular living rooms, which gathered the elite. A rare piano, checkers, chess, lotto, a large aquarium with fish, a multi-figure porcelain composition, the possibility to play solitaire with light background music... There was a special atmosphere in Chekhov. Once we even danced to the saxophone there. Of course, we wanted to talk with the chef of the cafe-lounge, where everything was delicious, stylish, and comfortable. But it didn't work out, although we found

out that the menu of the cafe-lounge already then began to be based on local, Belarusian products. Artem Raketsky, as we heard more than once from the Chekhov's staff, is a creative person. How does he manifest himself today, how does he think? And what is the new Belarusian cuisine, our conversation with him at the Bulbashi restaurant, where he himself cooks the dishes.

“Why did Chekhov's life end?”

“There I, having given the restaurant 8 years, seemed to hit the ceiling, even though the institution was afloat, at

the top. However, something had to change. Little was done for the further development of the restaurant in my opinion. And I wanted to grow, develop, so I preferred a larger company where I can develop as a brand chef.”

“What is it like to be a chef, and what is the most difficult thing in your work?”

“Being a chef is not just a job, it's a lifestyle. One needs to be born a cook. When you are completely imbued with projects, things in the kitchen, products in the first place, this becomes your life,

PROFESSIONALS

and it's super hard. In addition, there is a big burden on my health: I have a crazy life schedule, I don't have enough time to pay attention to my family, loved ones... And at the same time, it's easy, because being a chef is a great profession. And it is a creative story: you are constantly developing, looking for something, finding something and being inspired by something. If you close your eyes to all the costs, then I would also say: being a cook is a holy profession. After all, you feed people. And it's great!"

"Who inspired you to this profession?"

"My father is a chef. In the Soviet years, he worked in the top places in Minsk: the Yubileinaya and Belarus hotels... His stories inspired me from childhood. Even now, at home, if there are any celebrations, then only he cooks. It all attracted me. That's why already in childhood I thought: I'll probably become a cook. I studied at school, I confess honestly, below average, there were problems with studies. But before entering the trade college, I intensively took up the core subjects. I remember: summer, friends are resting, and I study chemistry, write dictations. And I prepared well, even enjoyed it. But I was shocked when those guys who were weaker than me at school got into the college, and I couldn't. And then I decided that I would not go to the trade for anything, I would rather connect my life... with the internal troops, I would enter the military academy. But I couldn't get there for health reasons. And I went to culinary college. I never regretted that. Graduates were assigned to factory canteens, and I quickly realised that in order to become a professional, I also had to study on my own. After the first year of study, it was necessary to do an internship in the canteen of a factory or a state institution. I had a great interest in my profession, so I decided not to wait until they gave me an internship, even if it was paid. And I began to go to restaurants, offered myself as an intern. So I got into a well-known restaurant



Artem Raketsky cooks exclusively from local products, taking into account the culinary traditions of Belarusians and our habits



chain at that time, where I had a second internship. And after graduating from college, I started looking again. They took me to the Parmesan restaurant. In 2006-2007 it was one of the most fashionable, iconic gastronomic places in Minsk. Italian chefs were brought to Parmesan to prepare menus and special offers. The position was the most minimal at the start, an intern, assistant: something to clean, grate, cut. But if such work is set up correctly, you get acquainted with the processes in the kitchen. An ideal internship is when you go through all the processes completely."

"What is the most delicious meal you have ever cooked in your life?"

"There is no such dish. Each dish is delicious in its own way, each one is interesting and beloved."

"Are there any dishes you don't like to cook?"

"There is not! I like to cook everything. Here I have two children: Maksim and Ksenia. When asked who I love more, how can I answer that I love my son more than my youngest daughter? I love both equally. Accordingly, I also love the dishes that I cook."

"Is your wife also a cook?"

"Anna is a makeup artist. Her profession is creative, like mine."

"What is the most delicious dish you have ever eaten outside of your home?"



Grandmothers from the Belarusian countryside are a real storehouse of culinary knowledge. One of the ideas of communicating with them at one time was to transfer the 'countryside story', the dishes they cook, to the restaurant kitchen. And using modern methods to create a new, interesting dish. So it was with using pork fat, the so-called lard, in various dishes. Cooking in fat, which our grandmothers used, is, in fact, the technology of the French confit method!

"Every time you try other dishes, you learn something, you get inspired by something. And always admire the work of colleagues. Each restaurant is good in its own way, the dishes too. Therefore, it is difficult to talk about the most delicious dish. Most likely, you are inspired by products. If you go to Greece, you understand: there are amazing vegetables and olive oil. When you visit Moscow and St. Petersburg, you learn from colleagues what local products they use in their dishes. And you get inspired too. But if I have to name the most delicious dishes, then these are the dishes that my father and my wife cook."

"If you cook the same dish, is, say, today's dish different from the previous one?"

"This should not be: stability is important, above all. With a quality product, the same dish should have the same taste."

"What do you prefer to eat on vacation? Say, in Turkey?"

"Wherever I go, I try everything they offer. But if we talk about preferences, then the outback is of interest: what is cooked there. In this regard, it is important for me to feel the colour of this region, the village... Once in Turkey I managed to visit such a place. I liked the dish, which included flatbread, minced meat and a lot of vegetables. I think it was called kilis tava."

"How about fast food? Can you eat, say, shawarma?"

"Yes, sure: there are no problems with these. I am not against McDonald's and shawarma. Everything is good in moderation."

"What restaurant outside of Belarus would you like to visit?"

"I would like to do it in many places... To be more specific, perhaps in the Scandinavian countries. In particular, I am interested in the Noma restaurant in Copenhagen (On April 26th, 2010, this restaurant was recognised as the 'best restaurant in the world' according to the British magazine Restaurant. In 2011, it topped the list of the 50 best restaurants in the world (The World's 50 Best Restaurants), compiled by more than 800 experts, restaurant critics and chefs. A year earlier, it ranked third.). I liked its philosophy. Noma cuisine is considered a modern interpretation of Nordic cuisine. The restaurant is notable for the fact that amazing things are made there from local products. It is very difficult, because the climate in Scandinavia is special: only three months of the year the sun. But there are a lot of wild plants, berries, mushrooms, moss... The Danes actively harvest them during the sunny period. Preservation and fermentation are well developed... This story attracts me, because I also prefer local products."

"Do you like how people eat?"

"I like it when they eat my food. And if I see their emotions, it is doubly pleasant."

"Do you have a ritual of entering the dining room to see the visitors?"

"Of course. Sometimes I take out food. Or I just go out, look around the dining room, observe the atmosphere. Or chat with guests. Someone wants to ask something, someone wants to share an opinion. There are suggestions on how to improve the dish. Someone suggests how to make it better and I listen. An important mechanism in the work of the restaurant: the chef should not be ashamed to go out into the dining room, as well as what and how he cooked."

"Is it important to you that people eat beautifully?"



Dmitry Zabolotny, the owner of a premium-class menswear atelier in Minsk next to Artem Raketsky in the kitchen of Francysk's. During the preparation of the dish 'lamb chops with mashed potatoes, truffle mushrooms and soaked lingonberries'. Artem personally picked lingonberries, and lamb, a native Belarusian product, was selected on one of the Belarusian farms.

"Cultural education should be in the first place. Of course, this is important. 'The culture of food is an essential element of everyday life and represents the most expressive example of the transformation of human biological needs into the field of cultural meanings.' Somehow I remember this serious statement of scientists."

"Do you cook dishes that are eaten, as in the Arab East, with one's hands?"

"Yes, if it's some kind of gastrofest. For example, they take a tartlet based on beer with their hands... But everything has its own measure. It is not for nothing that certain appliances, beautiful dishes, comfortable chairs, tables are chosen, that is, all conditions are created to eat beautifully. And how someone eats, it already depends on the person himself or herself."

"What do you like to eat at home?"

"This is the usual homemade food that my wife cooks. Soups, hot dishes, oatmeal, buckwheat, pancakes... There are no experiments on my part at home. I spend a lot of time on them at work. And if I'm at home, I try to spend more time with the children. The wife understands this perfectly, so she cooks. Mom treats us with preserves."

"The dish of your childhood is..."

"Mom's pancakes. Definitely thin. She still cooks them for us. The brisket is fried to the pancakes and sour cream is added there. It is fantastically tasty, although it is prepared fast."

"Favourite dish of your wife, children?"

"Somehow I can't say anything about my wife right away. Although she cooks amazingly tasty sorrel soup. We all eat it with pleasure. And my daughter also likes oatmeal, which I cook from real oatmeal in milk, and then I add butter. Both children's favourite breakfast is Nutella sandwiches."

"But back to your favourite job. How will you behave if the guest is dissatisfied with your dish and a scandal is brewing?"

"I won't say I will behave in any special way... This happens. In such a situation, you need to be able to muffle your ego and listen to feedback, take action. If a person has an emotion, no matter if it is bad or good, you need to be patient. They want to say something, or even just spoil the mood. But, as a rule, all this happens for a reason. At such moments, I listen and think: it means that something needs to be changed."

"All the time there should be a learning process, what do you think?"

"Undoubtedly. And the chef who does not understand this is bad."

"What dish in your restaurant do you consider a hit, that is, the most popular?"

"Pike cutlets. They go from the time of Chekhov. But here they are served



I give happiness through food

Minsk, Komarovka? And in what cases?"

"Yes, I do. For inspiration. If you want to be inspired, look at seasonal products, see what is in abundance, I go there and get inspired. But any other market is a chef's place for inspiration as well."

"Do you have your own suppliers in Minsk Komarovka?"

"There are suppliers and sellers. But there are many markets. I say this: the chef's

head is a library of tastes. For example, you go to the market, take, say, a radish. And then you figure out that you can make both this and that, and the third out of it... Therefore, the market is a place for inspiration."

"In one of your interviews, you talked about grandmothers from whom you learned something interesting..."

"Grandmothers from the Belarusian countryside are a real storehouse of culinary knowledge. One of the ideas of communicating with them at one time was to transfer the 'countryside story', the dishes they cook, to the restaurant kitchen. And using modern methods to create a new, interesting dish. So it was with pork fat, the so-called lard. I went to one elderly lady in the village, where I saw how she makes potato pancakes: she fries them not in vegetable oil. And cooking in fat, which our grandmothers used, is, in fact, the technology of the French confit method! As a result, the idea came up to use this method in the recipe, only on

the basis of Belarusian fat. Further, my thought unfolded: if our grandmothers fried potato pancakes on lard, today it can already be vegetables. It is quite realistic to implement this: any restaurant today is high-tech, good equipment is installed in the kitchen, high-quality products are used, and so on. While I was experimenting, I started getting job offers. One of them is to become the brand chef of the restaurant group where I work now. This coincided with my desire to develop and with the idea to develop a new Belarusian cuisine."

"How often do you taste your dishes?"

"Daily. I just have to."

"Constant irritation of the mucosa, however, is not good. How to avoid gastritis?"

"Trying is a feature of the profession. But to avoid... Probably, professional training is just needed."

"What determines the level and success in the profession of a chef?"

"I repeat: to live, deeply imbued with this profession. Love it and appreciate it."

"What is the main component in the work of the team in the kitchen?"

with mashed potatoes and tartar sauce. Perhaps this is the most popular dish."

"Is there a main ingredient for the dishes?"

"This is quality products. If they are, you will get a properly executed dish."

"Do you go yourself, as you said in an interview, to the main market in

PROFESSIONALS

“These are the working conditions of the team plus the person who leads it. If there is no such adequate person, whom they will look at, whom they will follow, then, figuratively speaking, such a pride has nowhere to move. The chef, in turn, creates a menu, training, and various activities for them.”

“Tell us about the processing chain in the restaurant.”

“First, a quality product is found, a logistics chain is built to introduce this product into the kitchen, then the primary processing, preparation, then cooking and direct delivery of the dish to the dining room is done. At the same time, employees of the dining room and kitchen are being trained in the technique of preparing this dish, and this is the end of the chain.”

“How many people do you employ?”

“There are 12 cooks in the staff, 10 people in the dining room, and 10-12 more in the kitchen, an accountant plus a manager, plus hostesses, as in Bulbashi they call those who wash the dishes. More than 30 people work in this restaurant.”

“If, say, a young man just came from the street and said: I want to work for you, but I can’t do anything... Do they take such people?”

“Of course! I have enough experience when a person came from outside and grew up to the level of a cook. But you have to live with it, as I said.”

“Have you ever fired cooks?”

Mosaic of
dishes by Artem
Raketsky

“And not once. I am a strict and demanding leader. If a person does not understand me, my requirements one, two, three, then I will no longer continue business communication with him.”

“What should a sous-chef be like? Have there been times when he didn’t obey you? Didn’t you throw a plate at such a person?”

“The sous-chef, first of all, should be your confidant, on whom you can rely, have high professional qualities, like you, possess the qualities of a leader, follow all the rules that you have built in the work of the restaurant kitchen. There were times when a person in this position overstepped boundaries: it seemed to him that he had surpassed you. In this case, I had to part with him. But I didn’t throw plates: it’s not a movie, and I don’t belong to those who throws dishes.”

“Are you satisfied with your sous-chef?”

“At the moment, yes.”

“They say that everything in the restaurant is like in the army. What is it expressed in?”

“They say it right. Discipline and order, sanitary condition are in the first place. Because for a self-respecting chef, the kitchen should be perfectly clean, tidy, as sterile as possible. After all, you have a holy profession, as I already said: you feed people. And it all depends on the leader.”

“What does the new Belarusian cuisine mean?”

“Under this concept lies the idea of using a national product and authentic recipes in a modern interpretation. Most people have distorted ideas about the format of a Belarusian cuisine restaurant. We do not have machanka with pancakes,



koldunys, potato pancakes with sour cream, potatoes, cracklings ... We show that you can cook differently. We dictate the format of the kitchen in a new way, introducing a 100% Belarusian product. And we serve dishes made from it. On beautiful plates with an interesting interpretation of sauces, garnishes... The dining room itself plays a big role. In the interior of, for example, Bulbashi, where



“The fashionable word in gastronomy today is fermentation, but our grandmothers have been doing this for a long time. Only this is called pickling or salting. I once had a fantastic dinner, I decided, as I like, to pickle (ferment) some products. I prepared salted Belarusian grapes, with parmesan mousse, shiso and granola from Borodino bread. And I also made fermented (pickled) melon with dried duck and tarragon...”

I act as a chef, you can see the result of the creativity of Belarusian designers and woodworkers. Together with the dishes, this is one solid project of the new Belarusian cuisine. Belarusian product combines modern cooking methods with atmosphere and aesthetics of a modern restaurant. Everything is simple.”

“Is there a fashion for products, and what product is in fashion in your restaurant?”

“Of course, there is. Here you find some cool product, for you it becomes super fashionable for the season: I will cook only on its basis, show the results to the chefs... And then it goes further. As for such a product in Bulbashi, for me it is the Belarusian sterlet from Metlichino, in the Pukhovichi District (AkvaPtich fishing complex). They have spring water there, where an amazingly pure product is bred. Isn't it fashionable?”

“Traditions of what cuisine of the world, in your opinion, take root in Belarus most of all?”

“You know, probably, not only here, but also in other countries, leaders of gastronomic fashion take root first of all: France and Italy. Maybe Scandinavia. There is the influence of Japanese and Chinese directions.”

“What is included for you personally in the concept of self-development in the profession?”

“Today it is easy to do, if there is a desire. So much literature to help you: printed, electronic, a lot of videos and films, which was not there before. Just choose and don't be lazy. I downloaded a lot of things to my tablet. I am currently reading a book by Daniel Hume about a restaurant in New York, Eleven Madison Park (located at the intersection of Madison Avenue in Manhattan. Ranked 3rd among the 50 best restaurants in the world in 2016. Since 2012, the

restaurant has been awarded 3 Michelin stars). You read and become inspired by the story of this chef. Or there is Michel Bras: this French chef made the whole world respect vegetables. You read and get inspired, then you find a Belarusian product, invent a new dish.”

“What is the most important thing for you at work today?”

“Find a good farmer, get to know him, make friends, build logistics, get a quality product from him in your restaurant, and further along the chain.”

“It turns out that this is your personal philosophy of food?”

“Yes, I think it is.”

“Your main idea is to cook from local, seasonal Belarusian products: Naroch eel, rare farm cheeses, Slutsk deer and everything else that the Belarusian land is rich in? Is it so?”

“Yes, our menu, as you noticed, is localised. Each menu item is named by the region of Belarus where this or that product grows or is grown. You just said: Slutsk deer. This meat is supplied by the Bely Bor hunting farm, created on the territory of the Slutsk and Kopyl Districts. We take asparagus and pumpkin in the Stolbtsy District. Farmer Andrei grows vegetables for us there. All fish, such as eel, pike, tench, crucian, come to us from the famous Braslav lakes. I am in search of interesting people every day. We introduce their products to the menu after verification. As I have said many times before, farmers have to be the right ones. To make sure, I go to them. If they don't let me into the farm, it means that there are quality issues there. And if a person invites openly to come and choose, then this is already 99 percent an indicator that we will cooperate with him.”

“What dish would you recommend us to order if we decide to have dinner with you?”

“Order lusta (a slice of bread) with Braslav eel, venison tartare, pike cutlets and cottage cheese casserole.”

“We can't eat so much at once...”

“I would be glad if you come again.”

Interviewed by Valentina
and Ivan Zhdanovich

LISTAPAD KEEPS THE BRAND

28th Minsk International Film Festival Listapad this year was held under the slogan 'True Values'. Traditionally, the closing ceremony and the awarding of prizes to the laureates took place at the Moskva cinema, by the way, two LED screens were installed on the site adjacent to the cinema: the closing ceremony was broadcast there in real time. The Grand Prix 'Listapad Gold' was received by Pyotr Todorovsky's Healthy Man. In total, more than 100 festival films were shown in Belarusian cinemas.



When closing the film festival, Deputy Prime Minister of Belarus Igor Petrishenko, addressing the audience on behalf of the organising committee, sincerely thanked all film lovers. "This week of Listapad," he said, "demonstrated in our country and in all countries whose representatives came to the festival, the real, true values of cinematography. I also want to express special words of gratitude to our friends who came from neighbouring states, primarily from the Russian Federation. They took an active

part in all competitive programmes. And special words of gratitude to the entire audience for the fact that you sincerely appreciated the films that were shown at Listapad.

So, the Listapad Gold Grand Prix was received by the film of Pyotr Todorovsky Healthy Man. The director himself could not be present in Minsk: he was on the set. But he sent a video greeting in which he thanked for the high award. Note that 24 years ago, the main prize of the film festival was taken to Moscow by

the father of the current winner, Valery Todorovsky.

As for the other winners, the jury recognised the film Black Hill by Israeli director Uri Lotan as the Best Animated Film for Children, and the Best Film of the Animated Film Competition was the surrealistic philosophical parable Goodbye Jerome! by French animators Adam Sillard, Gabrielle Selnet, and Chloé Farr. The members of the jury also awarded the Iranian film The Fourth Wall with a special prize.

In the documentary film category, the Grand Prix was won by Anna Yanovskaya's film *Fire*: about the journey of the Holy Fire from Jerusalem to the northern Yakut villages. The Audience Choice Award went to *The Holy Archipelago* by Sergei Debizhev. By the way, two months earlier, *The Holy Archipelago* won in the same documentary category at the 44th Moscow International Film Festival.

There were four competitive programmes at the film festival: feature, documentary, animation films, Listapadzik competition of films for children and youth. Cartoons were presented in a separate competition section, which was a new feature introduced this year. 10 films took part in the main feature film competition, and 9 in the Listapadzik competition for children and youth. The Russian thriller directed by Natalia Nazarova *You Can't Cry* became the opening film. The main documentary film competition was represented by 13 films. 50 cartoons for adults and children were selected for the animation film competition, divided into 5 thematic sections. The out-of-competition program of Listapad included 9 films.

The chairman of the jury in the feature film competition was the well-known Russian director and actor Dmitry Astrakhan, who himself repeatedly presented his works at Listapad in different years. In the documentary section, the head of the jury was a Serbian producer and screenwriter, Jovan Marković. Animated films were judged by last year's winner of the special prize

of the President of the Republic of Belarus 'For the Preservation and Development of the Traditions of Spirituality in Film' Belarusian animator and composer Igor Volchek. The head of the jury of Listapadzik was the General Director of Tajikfilm Mahmadsaid Shohien.

In total, 1,360 applications from 89 countries were submitted to the festival this year, including more than 300 applications for feature films.

Let us remind readers that the first Listapad Film Festival was held in 1994. The film forum was designed to bring together the best films (feature and documentary) created in the post-Soviet space. It debuted under the name Listapad Festival of Post-Soviet Cinema.

Films from Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan took part in the first forums. Over time, the film festival expanded, gained authority, and in 2003 officially acquired international status. Then films were presented in Minsk from Poland, Russia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, USA, Iran, China and Japan.

The first winner of Listapad, as you know, was the film by Nikita Mikhalkov. His documentary film-experiment *Anna*. From 6 to 18 received the highest praise from filmmakers and viewers. The journalists preferred Mikhail Ptashuk's *Politburo Cooperative*. That year, more



► People's Artist of Belarus Alexander Yefremov spectacularly and decisively smashed a plate on a tripod, as chairman, thereby declaring the Minsk International Film Festival open

than 20,000 viewers watched the festival films in a week.

In 1996, they decided to make the main award of the film festival the Audience Choice Award. Prior to this, all three awards (from filmmakers, journalists and viewers) were equal. Since 2010,

the winner has been determined by a professional jury.

Films of Russian production became winners of the Listapad Gold Grand Prix more than once. Three times (1999, 2005 and 2008) the audience award went to the films of Russian director Stanislav Govorukhin.

In 2001, the grand opening of Listapad for the first time took place at the main concert venue of the country: in the Palace of the Republic, which later became a good tradition.

Since 2014, the festival has been hosting a special competition for



► During the Listapad festival, the Day of Chinese Cinema was held. The guests were shown three films. One of them, the social drama *Sister*, directed by Ruoxin Yin, participated in the main feature film competition. Two other films are out of competition: the melodrama “*Orioles Singing in the Willows*”, based on the plot of Wang Xuifeng’s novel “*Love at the West Lake*”, and “*Watcher of the Island*”, directed by Chen Li.



Belarusian filmmakers who live and work not only in Belarus, but also in other countries of the world.

At the current 28th Minsk International Film Festival Listapad, new works of Belarusian cinematographers, which were created with the support of the Ministry of Culture, were widely presented. The Belarusfilm studio has prepared a big presentation of Belarusian cinema.

This year, the Days of Cinema of Russia and Uzbekistan were held at the festival. Films from China, India, Indonesia, Mongolia and Palestine were presented.

Furthermore during the days of the film festival, an event was held for children from Donbass. The meeting with them was held at the Belarusfilm studio, some films were shown to young viewers. There

were also a number of other activities for children. “It is important that they feel the attention,” Vladimir Karachevsky, Director General of the film studio, said. “We cannot stand aside when there is an opportunity to extend a helping hand to someone, to give a piece of faith, hope.”

At the time of this film festival, the competing films, as well as films from the Golden Collection, were shown in more



► This year, the Belarusian film director Vyacheslav Nikiforov was awarded the special prize of the President with the wording "For the Preservation and Development of the Traditions of Spirituality in Cinematography".

► Peace, preservation of the land, country, love, family, hope, faith - these are the important topics that sounded in the films presented at the festival.

than 30 cities of Belarus. Commenting on this event, the Director General of Belarusfilm noted, "it is very important for us that the festival be popular, loved, that not only film critics, lovers of auteur cinema, but also ordinary viewers who want to go to the cinema, get a charge of joy."

Solemn opening and closing ceremonies of the film festival were held

in the Moskva cinema. It was at these events that the song of the Belarusian State Ensemble Pesnyary, dedicated to the film festival, The Gold of Listapad, was performed for the first time.

Almost thirty years have passed since the Listapad Film Festival came to the Belarusian capital. This year Aleksandr Lukashenko traditionally congratulated its participants on the opening of the 28th Film Forum. "The current event under the motto 'True Values' brought together an unprecedented number of participants and sincerely welcomes like-minded people to our peaceful land — honoured masters, talented youth who are taking their first steps in film production, and sincere cinema lovers," noted the President. He expressed confidence that the forum would continue the good traditions of supporting the ideals of humanism, strengthening harmony and mutual understanding between peoples, and in the Year of Historical Memory would once again remind of the holy inviolable spiritual covenants.

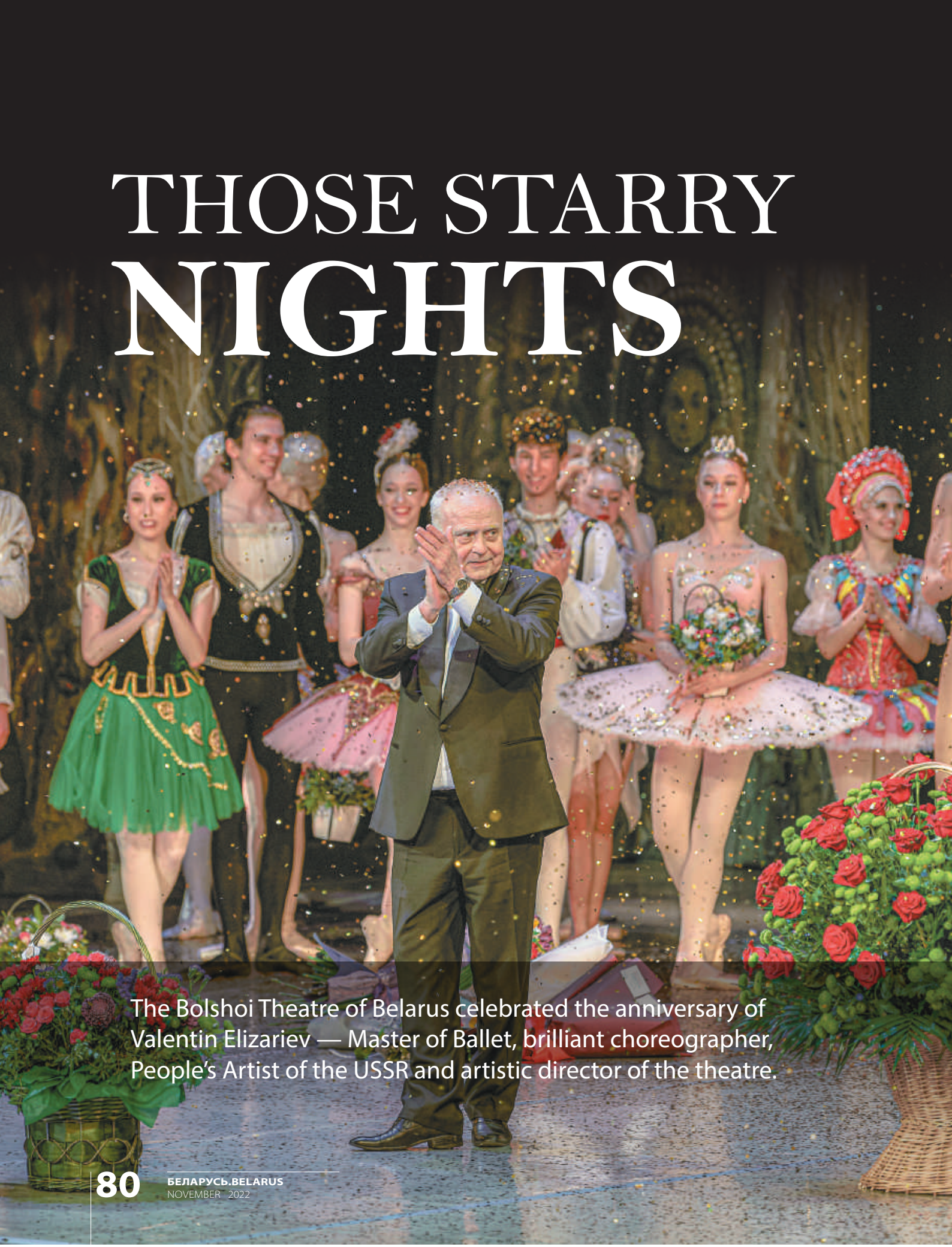
Peace, preservation of the land, country, love, family, hope, faith are

the important topics that sounded in the films presented at the festival. In each of them, according to the Director General of the Belarusfilm National Film Studio Vladimir Karachevsky, people are left with hope, faith in the bright, kind, positive. There will be different films: both authorial, and big cinema, as well as tragedies. But at the same time, we will talk about the main thing, about the eternal. "True values are relevant for everyone now," he said on the eve of the opening of the festival.

So it was. During the seven days of the film marathon (including November 11th) we had the opportunity to watch high-quality films, with an emphasis on values that time has no power over. After all, Listapad is one of those brands by which our country is recognised all over the world. It was, is and remains one of the most representative film forums in the post-Soviet space and loved by thousands of viewers. It is also important that this film festival takes place in the Year of Historical Memory.

Mikhailina Cherkashina

THOSE STARRY NIGHTS

A photograph of Valentin Elizariyev, an elderly man in a dark suit, clapping on a stage. He is surrounded by several ballerinas in various costumes, including green, pink, and red. The stage is filled with golden confetti, and there are large baskets of red roses in the foreground. The background is a dark, ornate stage set.

The Bolshoi Theatre of Belarus celebrated the anniversary of Valentin Elizariyev — Master of Ballet, brilliant choreographer, People's Artist of the USSR and artistic director of the theatre.



“Ballet is a spectacle that delights, but does not excite ...”. I remember how these words stung me when, as a student at Kyiv University, I read the novel *Tender is the Night* by Francis Scott Fitzgerald. I categorically disagreed with the master of American literature: by then I had already had a meeting with the hit world ballet *Giselle*, during which I experienced a lot of excitement. It was both compassion for the heroine and reflections on my own fate: will I meet my love or not... It is clear that youth, as a rule, is accompanied by all-or-nothing mindset, which ‘does not want’ to understand the simple truth: everyone has their own truth, including the writer. By the way, based on the novel *Tender is the Night*, a performance about the spiritual death of a person *Up Down* was staged in 2015 by Boris Eifman, a well-known creator of psychological ballet. Then he made a film version. In this regard, I will say: ballet cannot but excite if professionals are working on it and, of course, on the condition that your heart is open to the beautiful. So on that day, when Valentin Elizariyev was honoured at the Bolshoi Theatre, I felt both admiration and gratitude. And excitement. And after a wonderful festive evening, I felt something like a spiritual reboot. In such cases, the mystics say that the level of your vibrations has increased. However, what is it if not subtle physical

phenomena at the most elementary level of particles, which are studied by quantum physics...

The universe of Valentin Elizariyev

This evening will be remembered for a long time. On the way to the theatre some people asked for an extra ticket. Animation reigned in the foyer: many took pictures against the backdrop of a huge poster, where the hero of the day is depicted in full growth.

Prior to the start of the programme, journalists and viewers were able to meet the hero of the day on the second floor, at an exhibition of photographs. They depict him in different years of his life at the Bolshoi Theatre: at rehearsals, during performances, in moments of communication with soloists of the Bolshoi and other theatres ... Among the pictures there is a unique one: the Master is next to Maya Plisetskaya... We did not manage to talk in detail with Elizariyev, the format the meeting was limited in time. Nevertheless, I was able to see, to feel once again how intelligent and simple, as well as respectful to the interlocutors, this unique person was. He did not leave any of the questions unanswered, although they were answers in the style of ‘blitz’. We leave both to the attention of the reader.

Valentin Elizariyev in different years received the State Prize of Belarus, the Prize of the Union of Theatre Workers of Belarus, the highest award of the International Dance Association under the auspices of UNESCO *Benois de la Danse*. In 1997, for his great personal contribution to the formation and development of the Belarusian ballet, he was awarded one of the most honorary awards in Belarus, the Order of Francysk Skaryna. In 1998 and 2001, Valentin Elizariyev received a special award of the President of Belarus in the field of choreographic art, and the Order of the Motherland of the 3rd degree in 2003, as well as the Order of the Motherland of the 2nd degree in 2007.

What is the basis for inspiration? "Of course, for me it is a theatre where everything happens. This is a place of power where women bring inspiration. I dedicated almost all my performances to women. If you look at the characters in the performances, then in each of them a woman is the main character. My wife gave me inspiration, as well as two children: we have three grandchildren, all of them are boys. One of them specially came from Bulgaria to see the concert."

What does it take to become a ballet star? "Good heredity is important. It is very important what kind of person looks, in what pedagogical hands he or she falls and what educational institution he or she graduates from. It is clear that they are of a different class... The mind is also important. If a person is not needed on stage. Stupidity is immediately visible there. Only deep people can be great artists."



This is how rehearsals go. In an interview, Elizariyev admitted that he would like the Belarusian ballet to be the best in the Soviet Union. What about today? His aspirations are the same, but in a different country. "And this," he added, "means both new difficulties and new opportunities. But nothing prevents us from following the path of perfection."

How does the hero of the day feel on this holiday? "Very tired. There were a lot of rehearsals, a lot of organisational work, although the whole theatre helped me in creating this evening. There will be a lot of great guests in the hall today!"

Does he feel joy that such a day has come? "Not yet... Maybe after the concert, it will appear."

Is the master going to stage some new performance? "Of course I'm going to, but I won't name it. There is such a tradition..."

Is it true that when Valentin Elizariyev was traveling from St. Petersburg to

Minsk, he did not even think of staying here? "I was assigned to Minsk in 1973. Even in my third year (I graduated from the Leningrad State Conservatory), I, a student, was noticed by the Minister of Culture of Belarus Yuri Mikhailovich Mikhnevich, an intelligent and serious person. He watched how I developed after I won the All-Union Competition for Ballet Masters. I presented my thesis in Moscow, at the Moscow Classical Ballet. And I did not think that I would stay in Minsk for a long time. I had views of other cities. But it so happened that I

staged his first work here, the second... I fell in love with the city, fell in love with the staff, people. I have made many associates and friends. And here I am for 50 years."

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On this optimistic note, Valentin Nikolayevich, apologising, curtailed the conversation. I hurried to the guests who arrived for the anniversary evening from different cities and countries. I note that the rector of the Vaganova Academy of Russian Ballet Nikolai Tsiskaridze, artistic director of the same Academy Zhanna Ayupova, artistic director of the Moscow Regional State Academic Ballet Theatre “Russian Ballet” Vyacheslav Gordeyev and other colleagues and associates of the Master took part in the celebrations.

The festive evening opened with a solemn sound of fanfare. The honour to be the host fell to Vera Polyakova, a popular theatre and film actress, Honoured Artist of Belarus. Minister of Culture of Belarus Anatoly Markevich delivered a welcoming speech. Before announcing the Welcome Address from the President of the country Aleksandr Lukashenko, the minister admitted that, approaching the theatre,

he understood: what is people’s love, which manifests itself in different guises. One of them is the lack of tickets for the concert. The minister, like others hurrying to the Bolshoi, was asked for an extra ticket. Anatoly Markevich’s address to the public, to Valentin Elizariyev, was continually interrupted by applause. Anatoly Markevich called the performances of the Master, who brought up a whole galaxy of great dancers, the masterpieces included in the golden fund of the art of ballet. The minister sincerely thanked Valentin Nikolayevich for his daily painstaking work in the name of national art and presented him with flowers from the Head of State. Accepting the bouquet, Elizariyev asked Anatoly Markevich to convey words of gratitude to the President, the Prime Minister, who also congratulated him on his anniversary, and Natalya Kochanova (Chairwoman of the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly of Belarus). “We have been preparing for

this celebration for the last few days,” noted Valentin Nikolaevich. “Ballet dancers, opera soloists, and the choir, all of them will show the results of our work today. In addition, we invited magnificent ballet stars to Minsk. I hope the evening will bring you all a lot of positive emotions.”

And then the choir of the Bolshoi Theatre performed *Many Years to Come*, a wish of the long life and well-being to the hero of the day. Then Vera Polyakova, with a warm and trusting intonation characteristic of her, a dramatic actress, read out numerous congratulations from prominent figures of culture and art of Belarus, Russia and other countries, among which there was also a congratulation from the chairman of the Belarusian Union of Theatre Workers Aleksei Dudarev, Honoured Art Worker of Belarus, laureate State Prize of the USSR.

The concert started with a brilliant prologue called *O Fortuna!* from the

ANNIVERSARIES

vocal-choreographic performance of *Carmina Burana* by Carl Orff. Note that Valentin Elizariyev was the youngest choreographer in the Soviet Union: at the age of 26, he headed the ballet troupe of the Belarusian Bolshoi. And he was the first who turned to the brilliant music of Karl Orff, he staged the ballet *Carmina Burana* in Minsk, which still, 40 years later, arouses genuine admiration of the audience.

We experienced it, enjoying scenes from the most iconic creations of the master: Russian Dance from the ballet *Swan Lake*, *Adagio* from *The Nutcracker* and *Spartacus*, *Dance of the Knights* from the ballet *Romeo and Juliet*, *Ave Eva* from the ballet *The Creation of The World* by Andrey Petrov. We also saw the pieces performed by the invited guests. People's Artist of Russia Nikolai Tsiskaridze and Angelina Vorontsova, ballet prima from the Mikhailovsky Theatre (St. Petersburg); Elizaveta Kokoreva and Igor Tsvirko from the Bolshoi Theatre of Russia (Moscow), Lyubov Andreyeva and Igor Subbotin

from the Boris Eifman Theatre (St. Petersburg), Maria Ilyushkina and Nikita Korneyev from the Mariinsky Theatre (St. Petersburg), Shugylua Adepkhan and Yerkin Rakhmatullaev from Astana Opera (Kazakhstan), Shiori Fukuda and Mstislav Arefiev (Russian Ballet, Moscow), Olesya Roslanova and Mikhail Evgenov from the Kremlin Ballet (Moscow), Ksenia Ovsiyanik from the Berlin State Ballet and other ballet stars shone on the stage that evening. During the whole evening, the leading soloists of the Belarusian Bolshoi danced for the guests: Igor Artamonov, Irina Eromkina, Lyudmila Khitrova, Yuri Kovalev, Marina Vezhnovets, Even Capitaine. The concert was also attended by young artists, students of the Vaganova Academy of Russian Ballet from St. Petersburg, the Moscow State Academy of Choreography and

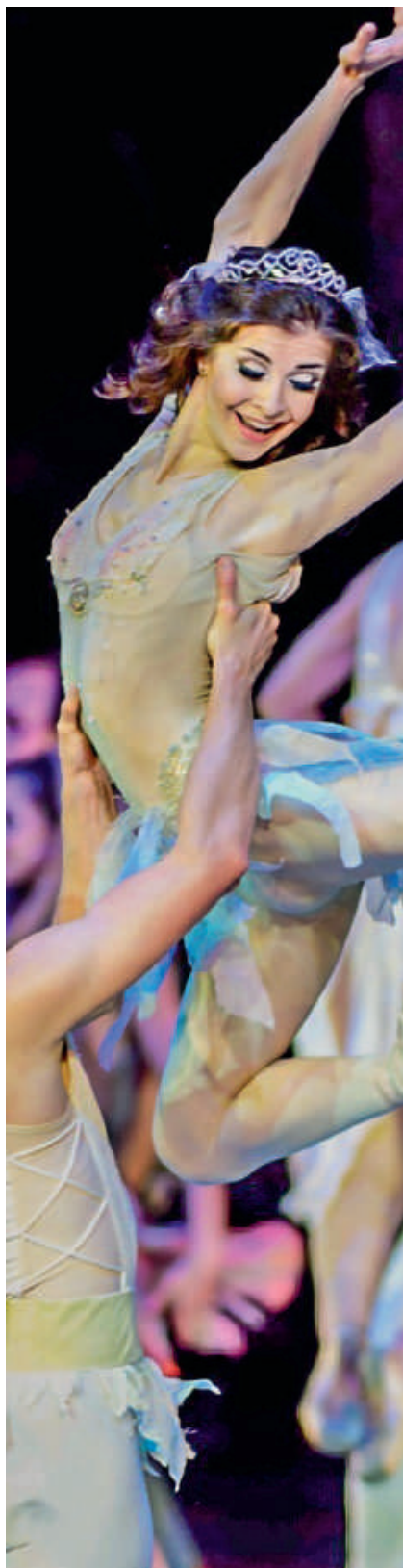
the Belarusian State Choreographic Gymnasium-College, as well as artists of the choir, ballet, orchestra and even the opera troupe of the theatre. Nikolai Kolyadko and Vladimir Ovodok replaced each other at the conductor's stand that beautiful evening. The director of the evening is Anna Motornaya.

Igor Kolb, chief choreographer of the Bolshoi Theatre, gave a peculiar present to the hero of the day. This surprise performance literally bought the house

down. A peculiar dance was performed by the stars of Belarusian rhythmic gymnastics, multiple winners of the world and European championships Alina Gornosko, Anastasia Salos, champion of Belarus Arina Krasnorutskaya, as well as prize-winners of the championships of Belarus and international tournaments Daria

The concert started with a brilliant prologue called *O Fortuna!* from the vocal-choreographic performance of *Carmina Burana* by Carl Orff.





Tkacheva, Yana Strigo and Anna Kamenshchikova, as well as ballet dancers of the Bolshoi Theatre.

Lezginka performed by a student of the choreographic gymnasium-college Vasily Ostrovetsky caused the genuine delight of the audience. And in the final part of the dance, the hero of the day himself joined and made a few 'pas'. And then there was an epilogue called Flying Towards Love. Universe of Valentin Elizariyev. The video sequence to the music of Pyotr Tchaikovsky presented photo moments of the life of the hero of the day and bright moments of his creative life. Pictures followed pictures... Here is Valentin as a child, born in Baku... And here is St. Petersburg, the then Leningrad, where he studied... Over the years, the name of Valentin Elizariyev has become synonymous with Belarusian ballet, and his choreographic canvases are admired all over the world. He staged performances in many countries. The number of master's awards has long been counted by dozens, but Valentin Nikolayevich considers the prize of the International Dance Association

Benois de la Dance for the national ballet Passion (Rogneda) to be the most cherished. He calls himself a lucky man. The recipe for his happiness is simple: a loving family and creativity, in which he remains true to himself to this day.

"I would not change anything in my life," says Valentin Nikolayevich. "I tried to live respecting and loving the creativity of others... Ballet is the most beautiful of the synthetic arts. What could be more expressive than the human body? Nothing."

After a meaningful video sequence, the master appeared on stage in Apotheosis from the ballet The Nutcracker: this was the finale of the concert programme. All the members took to the stage. Shaking hands with the soloists, Valentin Elizariyev repeatedly took them to the forefront: to bow to the applauding audience. The hero of the day had to put huge bouquets of flowers on the floor of the stage: he couldn't hold it in his hands! And bouquets for each of the artists. No one was ignored. And in the final of the final, a 'golden' rain fell on everyone: a lot of sparkles. Incredibly beautiful sight!

The best parties dance, or sing with their soul...

The People's Artist of Belarus Tatiana Yershova, currently a teacher, celebrated her jubilee in November. In honour of Tatiana Mikhailovna, on November 13th, the music of Pyotr Tchaikovsky sounded, with the ballet The Sleeping Beauty on stage.

At one time, Tatiana Yershova danced, perhaps, all the leading roles in ballet productions on the stage of the Belarusian Bolshoi. Now she teaches young dancers. It is easy to notice her in the stalls at every ballet: Tatiana Yershova comes into the hall with a notebook and writes down any little thing that she will definitely correct with her students in the ballet class next time, so that everything in the performance is perfect. She works all the time, because she does not know how and cannot do otherwise.

"Perhaps, you noticed: the more interesting a woman wants to seem, the more high heels she puts on," says Tatiana Yershova. "And yet the ballerina was and remains a 'superwoman'. Sometimes girls stand on incredibly high heels, but only a ballet dancer dances on her fingers, flying and soaring above the ordinary... A prima ballerina, of course, is an artist with special abilities: both technical, and external, and coordinating. But besides this, she must have charisma, allowing her to influence the thousandth auditorium with her energy and lead. That is why she is the leading ballerina. It is impossible without a strong acting capabilities!.. A legend of the Belarusian ballet? I never understood this phrase. The legend is fantasy, and I am not fiction. Honestly, I never aspired to be the first. I always put myself second. But I appreciate this second place much more than the first. Perhaps I would like my height to be taller and to have better competences. But what I have achieved

ANNIVERSARIES

in the profession, perhaps, even my teachers did not expect from me. Yes, I myself never thought that I would become a people's artist. I just did my thing. I remember: summer, vacation. I'm in my apartment, like Cinderella, washing the floors. The doorbell rings. I open. A woman stands on the threshold and says, "A telegram for you. But don't be afraid! It is good..." The text reads, "Congratulations on the title of People's Artist..." And I did not even imagine that this would happen in my life. I just lived and worked..."

Soloist of the Bolshoi Opera, People's Artist of Belarus, head of the opera troupe Anastasia Moskvina also celebrated her personal anniversary on November

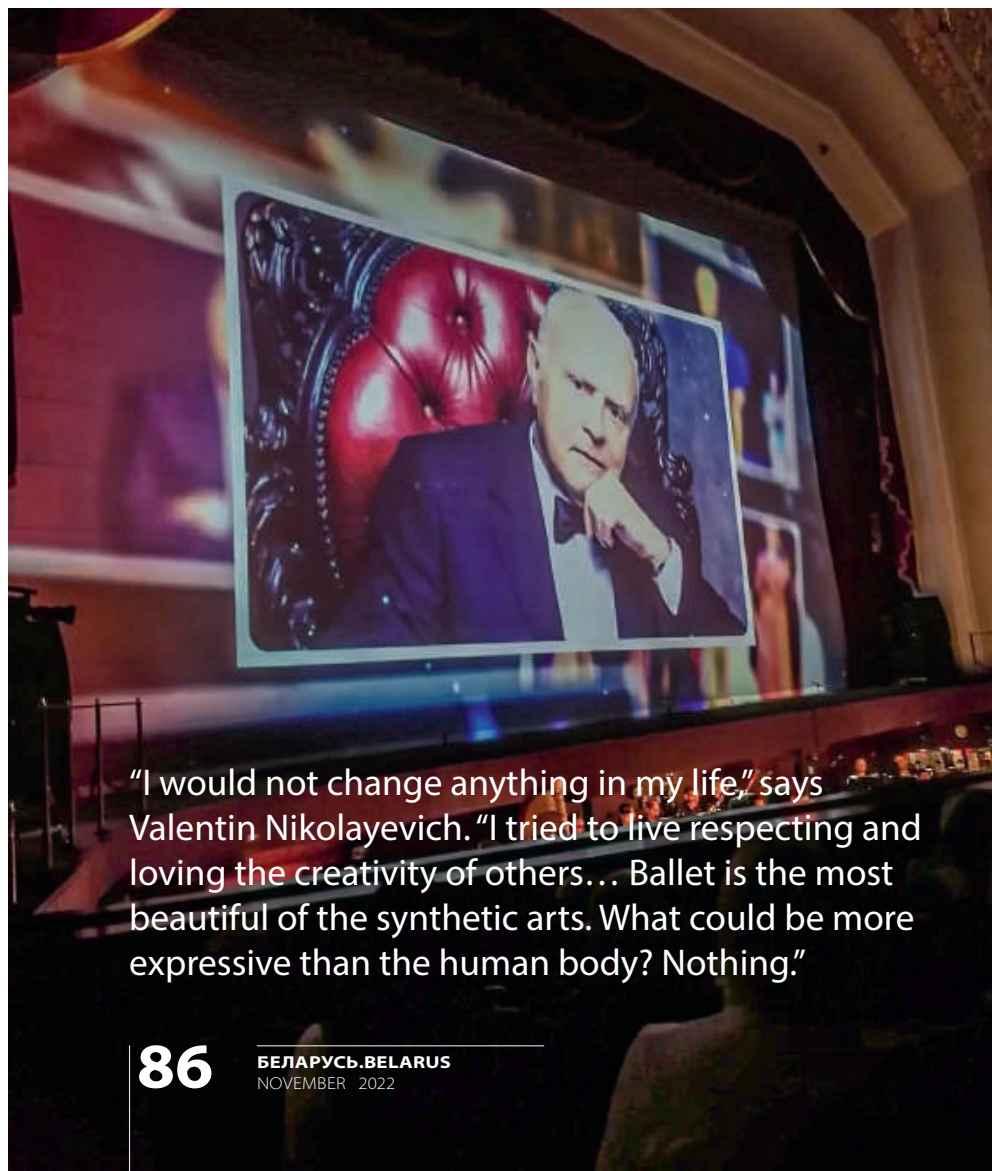
13th. However, this entire season is a jubilee for the singer: 20 years ago she came to this theatre, which became her second home.

"I wanted to work at the Bolshoi and dreamed of this theatre," says Anastasia Igorevna. "And I was lucky. First, when I came, there was a shortage of young artists in the opera troupe. For many years, they simply didn't take any of the actors to the theatre: there was probably no need for that, strong singers coped with all the parts. Therefore, in the early 2000s, a kind of 'funnel' was formed in the troupe, where I was lucky to get into. Margarita Izvorska-Elizarieva just became the artistic director of the opera, it was she who took the risk and



gave the young singers the opportunity to try themselves in the main roles on the stage of the Bolshoi. She opened the way for me, and Vladimir Gromov... Of course, everything is important in the profession: the talent given to you by God, your colossal desire to work and study, to develop professionally... And you can't do without Lady Luck... It is so important to be in the right place at the right time and meet 'the right' person. After all, someone always helps us and gives us a chance. Whether you can handle it or not is another matter. And you need to have a strong character, do not be afraid and take on this responsibility. You can say to yourself: what if it's too early? What if we wait? But next time, maybe no one will offer you anything."

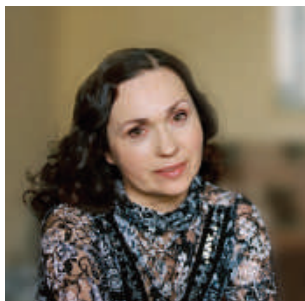
The benefit performance for the People's Artist of Belarus was the opera



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Prince Igor by Aleksandr Borodin. On November 19th, Anastasia Moskvina appeared on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre as Yaroslavna. The orchestra was conducted by Yuri Karavaev.

Anastasia Moskvina graduated from the Belarusian State University of Culture and Art with a degree in theatre group director, then from the Belarusian State Academy of Music, she is now a professor at the singing department there. And she became a soloist of the Bolshoi Theatre in 2002. The creative portfolio of the singer includes more than 30 leading parts. Her voice was heard by the largest theatres and concert halls in Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Hungary, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Russia, Thailand, Scotland, Japan and other countries. In 2008 she was awarded the Francysk Skaryna medal; in 2016 she was awarded the title People's Artist of Belarus title; in 2017 she became a laureate of the State Prize of the Republic of Belarus.



In the context of the afterword

Writing about ballet is like dancing about architecture. Is it so? By no means! I do not agree with this statement by an unknown author, which claims to be aphoristic. In my opinion, writing about ballet is easy and pleasant. There are many examples of this. One of the latest is the work of the international journalist Inessa Pleskachevskaya *The Phenomenon of Valentin Elizariiev*. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the book is written with talent. Not so long ago, a presentation of the work was held at the 29th Minsk International Book Fair. My colleague spoke about how it was written at a meeting at the Bolshoi Theatre, "When I studied at the Belarusian State University at the Faculty of Philosophy, I wrote a term paper, the theme of which was the philosophical understanding of Elizariiev's ballets. This book, in a sense,

is a continuation of that term paper. It seems to me that the phenomenon of Valentin Elizariiev is that he created the image of the Belarusian ballet that we know and see today." Honour and praise to Inessa Pleskachevskaya! It tells a fascinating story about a man whose

work is inseparable from his brilliant personality, as well as about the performances he staged. I think that after meeting the hero of the book, the ranks of fans of the Belarusian ballet will replenish.

And ballet art in general, to which I

include myself.

Sometimes, you see, life throws at us pas that are absolutely unimaginable, therefore, I dare to assume, each of us has a personal history of communication with ballet. And, having told about the celebration of the anniversary of Valentin Elizariiev, I will allow myself to tell my own. It looks like hundreds of others. I'm talking about dreams. About how a five-year-old girl longs to become a ballerina. But the reasons for dreaming are different for everyone. The impetus for them

was a book about Galina Ulanova *The Story of a Girl* by Margarita Sizova, published in 1946. We know: Ulanova was the leading ballerina of the Bolshoi Theatre of Russia until 1960. Through her, Russian ballet reopened to the European audience. For the first time in 1956, the Bolshoi Theatre went on tour to London. Ulanova danced *Giselle* and *Juliet*. The triumph was extraordinary, according to foreign critics, for the first time since the time of Anna Pavlova. I have read and reread this book. Looking at the photographs for a long time, I

imagined myself in pointe shoes and a ballet tutu. I felt sorry for the heroine, who was so lonely in the boarding school, where girls of seven or eight years old were scarcely fed, washed with cold water and forced to work long hours at the ballet bar.

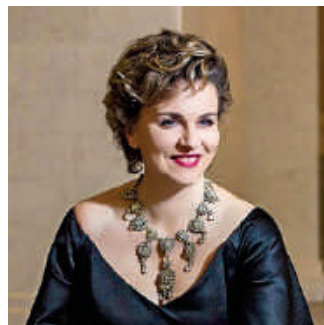
Perhaps this was my first shock from the 'meeting' with such a 'behind the scenes' ballet. Before that, I thought that dancing is easy and fun, and that in dancing you are like a leaf plucked from a tree by the wind: you spin around and around until you sink to the ground. But, nevertheless, I continued to dream about ballet, drawing ballerinas wherever I could. On sheets of paper and just on the ground near the house, where we, children of 5-6 years old, frolicked, and adults, sitting on a bench, watched us. Only years later, I realised that the words of a distant relative 'you won't become a ballerina: your legs are a bit thick' sounded like a sentence. It seems that fate saved me from the hard labour that accompanies the profession of a ballerina. In addition, I was lucky

enough to be born in a small Ukrainian town near Kharkov, where no one dreamed of ballet, and there was no one to give ballet lessons. My parents didn't have a car or money to take me to Kharkov, so the dream gradually faded away. But I managed to watch a real ballet on TV, and this was already a great happiness. As at the age

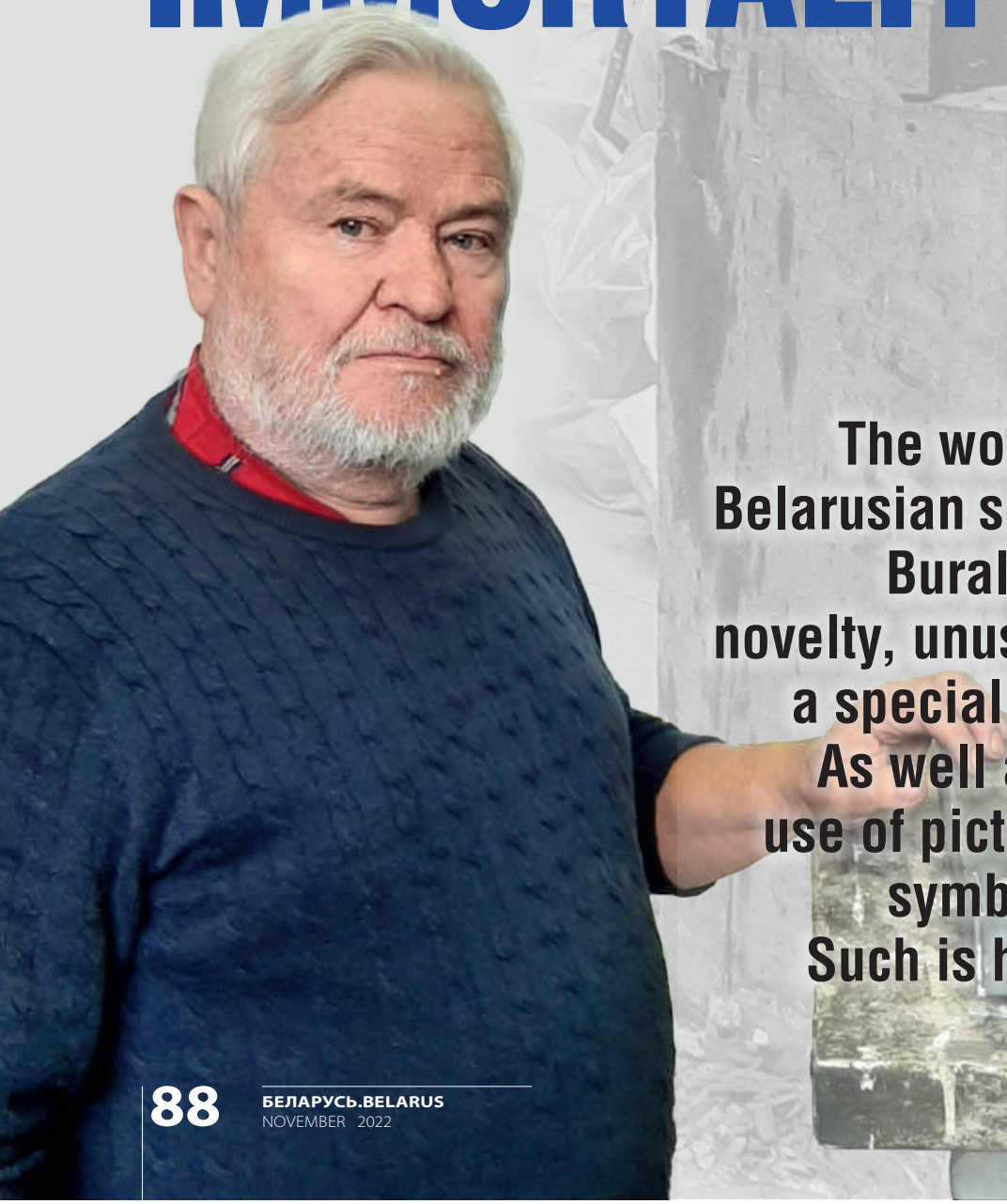
of 18, when I saw the first ballet *Giselle* in Kyiv live ... As today, I feel great joy from meeting with the art of ballet. Fortunately, in Belarus it is at the highest level.

We know that Russian ballet has become world famous thanks to such great ballerinas as Anna Pavlova, Galina Ulanova, Maya Plisetskaya, Ekaterina Maksimova, Diana Vishneva and others. And Belarusian, in my opinion, became a brand thanks to Valentin Elizariiev. That is why I also write about ballet with pleasure, and judge for yourself how.

Valentina Zhdanovich



BRONZE POEM ABOUT LIFE, BEAUTY AND IMMORTALITY



The work of the famous Belarusian sculptor Gennady Buralkin attracts with novelty, unusual images and a special author's vision. As well as with the wide use of pictorial allegories, symbols, metaphors. Such is his artistic style.

G

Gennady Buralkin was born on February 12th, 1942 in the city of Leninogorsk, Kazakhstan, in the family of an exiled migrant from Belarus. In 1976 he graduated from the Sculpture Department of the Belarusian Theatre and Art Institute. He works in the field of indoor and monumental sculpture. Member of the Belarusian Union of Artists since 1980. From 1990 to 2001, he was the chairman of this creative union. Participant of republican and international exhibitions since 1976, plein-airs since 1987. The works of Gennady Buralkin are exhibited in the National Art Museum of the Republic of Belarus, in the Museum of Modern Fine Arts in Minsk, in the Mogilev Regional Art Museum named after P. Maslenikov, in the Flagstaff Art Museum in North Carolina (USA), in private collections in Belarus and abroad. He lives and works in Minsk.

He searches for his artistic ideas in the very thick of life, in Belarusian nature, in ancient myths and legends, in the context of historical memory, which is especially relevant at the present time. Traditional or, as art historians would say, stable principles for constructing sculpture are of little interest to him. Instead of the usual simplicity of perception of nature, he prefers risky complexity; as a rule, he introduces compositional solutions unusually deployed in space into closed solidity. Laconism boldly replaces some kind of openwork expression. As the master himself notes, picturesqueness and heterogeneity of textures play an important role in his style of modelling.

The essence of creativity is in the originality of thinking

Yes, it is important to keep in mind that Gennady Buralkin does not have only one, clearly expressed attachment to a particular genre, material or a particular topic. The scope of his professional hobbies is diverse and wide. At the same time, looking at albums made over decades, you still see the inner unity of the author's searches and discoveries. He easily and freely uses various technologies, spatial variations and even unusual experiments in the colour tinting of sculptures for the sake of the maximum reveal of the essence of the image. Thus, he asserts his own plastic language, his own system of artistic comprehension of the past and present, his own view of the world.

In the first years of independent creativity, Gennady Buralkin was much and willingly engaged in the organisation of the artistic and aesthetic environment, monumental sculpture and unique spatial compositions made of glass and metal. However, when he



turned to the indoor, chamber sculpture to a greater extent, he also put the 'monumentalism' of his thinking at the forefront here, manifesting itself in laconicism and generalisation of forms, in delicately honed decorativeness, in the balance of proportions. In a word, the essence of Gennady Buralkin's work lies in a free, I would even say, intuitively spontaneous combination of various elements: figuratively expressive, plastic, psychological, architectural and design. And also in the great importance he attaches to the material, its processing and textured colour saturation. Here is a whole set of individually creative components of this author, which surely attract viewers' attention.

Complex family pedigree

Meanwhile, Gennady Buralkin became a sculptor not at all by fate. As a child, he was not at all attracted to sculpt little things out of clay. Neither there was any particular desire to draw. The passion for sculpting could hardly have been in Gennady's genes. But the sediment of social upheavals, perhaps, remained in them.

...Gennady's grandfather (on the maternal side) Matvey Khamitsevich categorically refused to join the collective farm. He was one of the best farmers in the village of Domanovichi, Starobinsky (now Soligorsk) District. But they were declared a 'kulak' (a wealthy farmer) and sent to the White Sea Canal in 1935. There he disappeared without a trace. The mistress of the house and six children were driven out to the farm. And in 1937, with other special settlers from the Starobinsky District, they were taken to the Karaganda Region. They lived in stables. They were engaged in the usual peasant labour. But far from home and native land, this work seemed to them hard labour. Then there was a construction site in Almaty. Then followed Leninogorsk, famous for its tin and lead mines. There was also construction. It was there that fate brought the special settler Lyubov Khamitsevich to Vasily Buralkin. He voluntarily came from near Saratov to this part of the world. In the family of Vasily there were once 'burlaki' (barge haulers). In the village they called them that: Burlakins. Some clerk rearranged the letters and the last name came out: Buralkin.

In 1938, they got married. Lyubov Matveyevna received a passport. And with it, civil rights. Gennady was born in February 1942.

Father at the front. Mom's two brothers too. (One of them died. The other went missing.) Due to a severe wound (the right hand did

not work), the regimental intelligence officer Vasily Buralkin was commissioned in the 1943. The family has gathered. They could live. Vasily Ivanovich was busy with work. He was both a carpenter and a joiner. And he could make a stove. But the Belarusian Lyuba was drawn to her homeland. Yes, so much so that she didn't want to think about anything else ...

So Lyubov returned with her husband and three children to her native Domanovichi in 1947. They were taken in by a relative. The Buralkins became collective farmers. Peasant work was not alien to Vasily. However, hands accustomed to the ax asked for carpentry.

And then there was one case.

...Having worked with his scythe to exhaustion, Vasily Ivanovich sat down to rest. The injury made itself felt. And the men continued to scythe. The chairman flew in like a whirlwind, "Why are we sitting? Why don't you scythe?" "Let wolves do the work for you for such workdays!" said Buralkin emotionally. The impudent answer to the chairman was heard by all the workers. "So that means ... Well,



■ Border on Fire
Memorial Ensemble



It is his roses that adorn the monument on Nemiga, majestic muses rise on the facade of the opera house, and multi-meter iron seagulls circle near the Lebyazhy water park. Gennady Buralkin himself admits that he did not choose the sculpture, it she chose him.

okay,” the head of the collective farm squeezed out of himself. And left. On the same day he called the right place...

A relative of the family, who accidentally overheard the conversation between the chairman and the secret police officer, whispered to Vasily, “Go away, otherwise you’ll be arrested...”

Late in the evening, having loaded his family and belongings onto a cart, Vasily Ivanovich drove out of the yard. He knew from people that one of the timber industry enterprises in the Gomel Region needed workers. It was there that Buralkin decided to seek salvation.

They settled in the remote forest village of Postoly. It was sixty kilometres from it to Zhitkovichi, where the timber enterprise was located. And all three hundred to Gomel. Wherever you looked, there were forests and forests. Dark, impenetrable, where wolves howled terribly at night.

The father built a good house himself. Life got better. In the timber enterprise, Vasily Ivanovich was appreciated. Earnings are small, but stable. The dark streak in the life of their family has ended.

The elementary school was in Postoly. And the ten-year-old is in another village beyond the forest. The kids went there in large groups. Always with noise, uproar, cries. They scared away the wolves. Surprisingly, the meeting with them never happened.



The entrance gate to Novogrudok, the Zodiac Signs fountain in Soligorsk, the monument to George the Victorious in Bobruisk and the sculpture in the Belarusian Embassy in Berlin... The geography of monumental masterpieces is impressive. In addition to creative work, Gennady Buralkin did a lot of organisational work and even became the progenitor of plein-air in Belarus. But at heart he was always an artist.



On the advice of Uncle Fyodor, the mother's brother, who settled in the Odessa Region, Gennady, after eight classes, decided to enter an agricultural technical school in Belgorod. He passed the exams and became a student. Lived in an apartment with a teacher. In the evenings, he picked up an inseparable harmonica and quietly played his favourite tunes. The hostess listened with pleasure. "You know, Gennady, you are doing well. You need to study. Do you want me to talk to the director of the music teacher training school?" she suggested unexpectedly. "Teaching music will not interfere with basic studies." It all worked out that way. In 1961, Gennady Buralkin received two diplomas at once: an agronomist-vine grower and a music teacher.

And then there was the service in the Soviet Army. For three whole years. Gennady served with honour and returned to his homeland.

And the home was no longer in Postoly, but in Soligorsk, where construction was in full swing. Specialists like the father were worth their weight in gold there. Gennady got a job as a teacher of music and singing at school. And when an art studio was organised at the Palace of Culture, he did not miss a single class. The studio was headed by Yevgeny Smuney. And a sincere person, and an artist from God. Having fully felt the attraction of art, Gennady decided to become a student of the Belarusian Theatre and Art Institute. It didn't work the first time. The second attempt was also unsuccessful. "The longer the path to victory, the more cherished it is," Gennady convinced himself. But victory will not come by itself. For a year he worked harder than any professional. Made sculptures of friends. Sculpted the figure of the watchman of the school. Fortunately, there was plenty of time for posing. And the confidence came that he would do it. But when Gennady found out that 49 people were going to the sculpture department, and only six would be accepted, optimism diminished. "I



■ The Roses memorial in the very heart of Minsk is a tribute to the terrible tragedy. It was erected on May 30th, 2002 at the entrance to the Nemiga metro station and represents 53 metal flowers scattered along the metaphorical steps.

Gennady Buralkin, “*Within 40 days after the tragedy, the mayor of the city said that some kind of sign should be made, flowers would be laid there. The architect Chedovich, he was the chief architect of the city, and I somehow quickly came up with all this. Broken flowers are like broken destinies. 12 tulips represent boys, unopened buds stand for girls, flowers for women. These are the flowers falling from the steps.*”

won't do it this time, I'll go to work at the mine,” he decided for myself. This time, luck did not turn away from him. And Buralkin will always call the People's Artist of Belarus Anatoly Anikeychik, who recruited that course of six people, his godfather.

Choice for life

When it was time for his thesis, student Buralkin turned to the Soligorsk City Executive Committee with a proposal to install a sculpture of a pioneer miner on the central square of the city. The figure, in his opinion, should be at least five metres. Buralkin was listened to and...given the corresponding permission. Not every venerable sculptor will be entrusted with such a thing. And he was just a student. To what extent this trust inspired the young sculptor is needless to say. He was ready to spend the day and the night in the town square. A loaded dump truck brought clay (and how many such dump trucks with clay have been processed by the hands of the sculptor Buralkin over many years!). He installed the scaffolding himself. Welded the frame. He sculpted a figure in a year. Cast in concrete. And he made a punch out of a copper sheet on it. A monument to the 20th anniversary of the city of Soligorsk was unveiled. It was the discovery of the sculptor himself.

The main direction in his work, monumentality, Gennady outlined from the first step. And he remained faithful to the end. Although he has both indoor sculpture and park sculpture. There are also graphics. But monuments are both Buralkin's love and his pride. And there is something to be proud of. If you could collect the sculptures created by Gennady Buralkin in one square, what a sight it would be! Imagine: the mighty figure of a miner in Soligorsk, George the Victorious on a horse (Bobruisk), St. Elisey Lavrishevsky in Novogrudok, Apollo and

the Muses (Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Theatre), silvery 'gulls' soaring into the sky (Lebyazhy water park). It is a bronze poem about life, beauty and immortality.

Each sculptor, like the poet, has his own style, his own imagery and his own manner. About the work of Gennady Buralkin, one can say this: truthfulness, clarity, plasticity. Rodin also argued that art begins only where there is inner truth. Sculpture should excite not external, albeit the most perfect form, but internal content. The hero of our story persistently strives to follow this rule throughout his creative life.

Something to be proud of

Gennady Buralkin is the author of another major project, a memorial to the soldiers of the Belarusian border district installed in Grodno. The border guards were the first to engage in battle with the fascist troops and, at the cost of their lives, proved to the Nazi generals that their calculations for a blitzkrieg would not come true, there would be no blitzkrieg.

The sculptor created the memorial ensemble *Border on Fire* as a heroic poem. Powerful border pillars are engulfed in flames. A gap arose between them, and the commander, sergeant and private closed it. Everything seems to be so simple. But the search for this simplicity and its embodiment in bronze was not easy and it was long. Like everything in art.

To immortalise the feat of the defenders of the border (in the first three days of the war, 19 thousand border guards were killed) for the then commander of the border troops, Lieutenant General Aleksandr Pavlovsky, was both a duty and a holy cause. On his initiative, a memorial was created. And the funds for the creation were deducted from the salaries of officers and sergeants of the border

ARTISTIC STYLE



■ Composition on the building of the Bolshoi Theatre

Gennady Buralkin, *“When the reconstruction began, there was no talk of sculptures. Although, when we looked at Langbard’s drawings, they were projected there. And we made an offer. There were many competitions, views. Somehow it happened to me that this topic immediately went: Apollo and two muses, opera and ballet. The sitters were theatre artists, so the sculptures turned out to be as realistic as possible.”*

troops of Belarus. They also came from Russia and Kazakhstan. The memorial, erected with the people’s money, is already becoming a people’s memorial in itself.

It must be said that in modern Belarusian art the memorial theme has always been one of the leading ones. Almost in every settlement there is an obelisk or a monument in memory of fellow countrymen who did not return from the battlefields or became innocent victims of wars. Emotional expressiveness, based on the ultimate symbolism of images, has become the most important artistic component of the architecture of memorial complexes created and being created on our land. Such memorials as the Victory Monument in Minsk, Khatyn,





the Brest Hero Fortress, the monument in honour of the patriotic mother Kupriyanova in Zhodino are widely known not only in Belarus, but also far beyond its borders due to talented solutions and the expressive structure of the created images.

The memorial ensemble *Border on Fire*, opened on June 22nd, 2004 in Grodno, became the memory of the heroes-border guards who died in the first days of the war. Skilfully perceiving the traditions of memorial art, the authors of the monument, Gennady Buralkin and Stanislav Fedchenko, created an impressive ensemble that immediately became an event in the architectural and artistic environment not only of the city, but of the whole country.

Fully justified the trust of colleagues

Being a real sculptor means sacrificing yourself, your health and even your family. And if you still take on public concerns, then there will be that limit that they say: to rupture the aorta ...

Gennady Vasilyevich is still sincerely surprised why he was chosen for such a responsible mission, to lead the Union of Artists of the country. But, apparently, in the difficult nineties, it was he who could support those who chose high art as their life's work, "As they say, I threw myself into the sea, because there was a completely different situation. Although I had some experience, I was the chairman of the regional organisation. We worked a lot, exhibitions were often held abroad. It somehow happened that I was the first chairman to be elected by the entire congress. I had to embark upon this endeavour. And the Union of Artists had a large property, about 12 enterprises. I had to invest a lot of energy in each, because there were no necessary documents at all: technical data sheets for a building, structure, and the like. They could also lose the Palace of Arts, the sculptural plant, part of Borisov facilities, workshops. Every square meter had to be defended."

For eleven years, Gennady Buralkin headed the Union of Artists. In the roaring 90s it was inhumanly difficult to be responsible for the fate of the creative union. But the newly elected chairman managed to defend the property of a public organisation: the Palace of Arts, art factories and galleries, salons, shops, an applied art factory. He achieved that two hundred workshops (and this is eight thousand square meters) still belong to the union.

But if there were no People's Artist of the USSR Nikolai Yeremenko in the world, then even the strongest and brightest personalities, like Gennady Buralkin, chairman of the Union of Artists, would not be able to do anything alone. Nikolai Yeremenko rallied creative unions into the Belarusian Confederation of Public Associations and led it for ten years. This saved public organisations from collapse.



BLITZ INTERVIEW

"How did music turn you into a sculptor?"

"Army should be added to this. Coincidentally, I was drafted with a guy who graduated from the Stroganov School and was not only a professional artist, but also a part-time self-taught guitarist. So we organised a regimental ensemble. We became friends and I showed him my drawings. He advised me to keep doing it."

"Then there were two unsuccessful attempts to enter the Theatre and Art Institute. And only for the third time did you get on a course with the famous Anatoly Anikeychik..."

"Yes it is so. When the time came for my graduation project, I already had it ready: a symbol was required for a young mining town. So my *Miner* appeared, which is still standing and Soligorsk is no longer conceived without it."

"Is it bronze?"

"No, my *Pioneer Miner* is cast from concrete, and then I made a punch out of copper. What a job, I tell you!"

"But you consciously chose such hard work for yourself instead of doing winemaking or teaching music to children?"

"When I was making my composition for the Bolshoi Theatre, I had to mix several tons of clay with my own hands. The technology is simple. First, you make a frame out of metal, then you sheathe it with wood, and then you sculpt clay on it. Five-metre sculptures are cast in bronze, but in the beginning it all had to be moulded out of clay. That is, I climbed a lot through scaffolding while I sculpted them. But clay dries. It must be watered, otherwise it will turn into dust..."

"How, in fact, is an artist born?"

"It's all about the perception of beauty. If you connect the sunrise only with the fact that you have to go to work, then you are not an artist. What do you think about rock art? Why did our wild ancestor depict the graceful jump of a deer, and not a piece of deer meat on a spit? That's right, they saw the beauty!"

"Why do today's youth need to knead clay and sculpt marble statues, if everything is on the Internet, just click and get it?"

"Imagine a city where there will be only houses, asphalt, trees and people? This is a dead city, inanimate. In addition, if there were no millennia-old layers of traditional culture, there would be no virtual world. What is made by human hands is living matter. Once I was in the Louvre and touched the elbow of Nike of Samothrace, she is alive, warm and glows from the inside. As long as man lives, art will live. There will always be a few crazy people who can't help but create, and their creations will be needed by a dozen other of their admirers. And everything will happen again."



When a living heart merges with bronze...

When Nikolai Yeremenko Sr. died, one of the newspapers printed in an obituary: 'The 20th century is over. Nikolai Eremenko passed away...' And soon after his father, his son also left, People's Artist of Russia Nikolai Yeremenko Jr...

The monument to father and son at the Moscovskoye cemetery in Minsk was made by sculptor Gennady Buralkin and architect Yevgeny Kovalevsky. Nothing in this sculpture is reminiscent of death. Nikolai Yeremenko Sr. is alive, hot, wise and inspired. In his face, as in a mirror, the whole gamut of feelings. It seems like a second, another, and you will hear a memorable voice... Nikolai Yemerenko Jr. hides the secret of his great talent under a smile with a subtle irony. Artist and human...

How does one manage to embody the spiritual in metal? Materialise thoughts and feelings? Gennady Buralkin does not have a ready-made unambiguous answer to this question. But he still expressed his opinion, "You see, it's not the hands that do it, but the heart. And when a living heart merges with bronze, an alloy is obtained for all eternity."

Like this. Well said, isn't it?

And Gennady Buralkin can be kindly envied. This year, the artist has passed 80, but he is still enthusiastically doing

what he loves, sculpture. But this, as it was easy to see, is an extremely hard physical labour. But no matter what, he has big plans. The most important thing for the near future is to adequately hold the anniversary exhibition, "The main thing is to have enough health. I want to show wood, stone, bronze, drawings... Everything I can do. They always say that the best work is ahead, so you want to do something that you will like and that will please the people who will watch. Whenever there is contact between sculpture and man, everyone sees their own in sculpture. The task of the artist is to hide everything inside, so that the viewer finds what he or she wants to discover."

P.S.

Graphics occupies a special place in the artist's work. In it, as in sculptural plasticity, he achieved amazing freedom, lightness and grace.

"In drawing I love romantic flight, stroke music, 'reticence' of lines," says Gennady Buralkin, "and at the same time, expressiveness, accuracy of thought. It's like a moment stopped..."

And indeed, the artist's drawings, made in charcoal, pencil, ink, are living, as if fleeting ideas about the quivering female flesh, about the secrets of ancient legends, about the enduring value of being, about the beauty of the earth and man on this earth.


From reflections on modernity to the origins of the creation of the world, there are no closed topics for the author. Today, for example, natural materials are of particular interest to the master. And confirmation of this is the composition Adam and Eve. Gennady Buralkin enthusiastically told the entertaining story of its creation, "The story was interesting. I found one sculpture on the chalk mountains in Grodno, usually silicon is found in chalk deposits. It's hard to say, perhaps millions of years old. And I found the second one in the Dyatlovo District. Once we were driving a car, we stopped, a cobblestone was lying around. It looked like a torso. But when it's dirty, you can't see what it is. By the way, silicon is very difficult to process, only with diamonds. It is fragile, and it feels like it has tension inside. If it hits a little, it breaks. But here the composition Adam and Eve turned out by itself. Beginning of life."

It turns out that nature itself can create masterpieces. But it is important for the artist to see the real beauty and give it a cut.

"Silicon is an amazing material, almost a semi-precious stone," says Gennady Buralkin. "When you open it, remove all the dirt, such a fantasy opens up there. I like that there are amazing ornaments in this stone, they were created by nature. It's impossible to do it yourself. But it seems like you did. It's not me, it's nature."

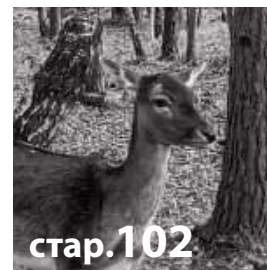
All these amazing works next year and can be seen at the anniversary exhibition of the author.

Veniamin **Mikheyev**



ГОЛАС РАДЗІМЫ

Весткі з Беларусі





Яўген Пісецкі

Тое, што нас паядноўвае

– Калі б не непакоіў мяне лёс маёй краіны, не радавалі ці не трывожылі горасці, я б тут зараз не стаяла, гэта лейтматыў ўсіх маіх прыездаў сюды, – падзялілася Ала Сандлер, якая прадстаўляе арганізацыю беларусаў Вашынгтона. Яна ўжо тры дзясяткі гадоў жыве за мяжой, займаецца аднаўленнем музея Славянскіх культур ў Балтымары. Жанчына лічыць сябе народным дыпламатам. Куды ні едзе – ўсюды стараецца гатаваць дранікі і, частуючы імі, нагадваць пра краіну пад белымі крыламі.

Разам з іншымі беларусамі замежжа Ала Сандлер удзельнічала ў творчай стажыроўцы, якую праводзілі Міністэрства культуры Беларусі і Рэспубліканскі цэнтр нацыянальных культур для кіраўнікоў грамадскіх арганізацый беларусаў замежжа і

прадстаўнікоў мастацкіх калектываў. 39 чалавек з Казахстана, Італіі, Латвіі, Літвы, Эстоніі, ЗША і розных рэгіёнаў Расійскай Федэрацыі на працягу тыдня вывучалі беларускія песні і танцы, рамёствы, кухню, традыцыі, знаёміліся з установамі культуры і з беларускімі калектывамі, наведальні мінскі Храм-помнік у гонар Усіх Святых, замкі ў Міры і Нясвіжы. Майстар-класы, семінары, экскурсіі, дыялогі з даследчыкамі давалі магчымасць суайчыннікам больш даведацца пра тое, якая багатая культурна-духоўнай спадчына ў беларускага народа, і што робіцца ў краіне для яе захавання. Беларусы замежжа прыкмячалі цікавыя элементы, запісвалі словы песен, вучыліся гуляць ў беларускія гульні, здымалі на відэа выступленні мастацкіх калектываў, каб пасля

атрыманыя веды прымяніць у краінах пражывання. А яшчэ госці распаўядалі пра сваю працу, і сакрэты, якія аб’ядноўваюць беларусаў з усяго свету.

Творчасць

– Сэрца напаўняецца радасцю, што я зноў на роднай зямлі. Упершыню прымаю ўдзел у стажыроўцы прадстаўнікоў беларусаў замежжа, але на радзіме бываю часта. І заўсёды для мяне гэта свята, – не хавае эмоцый старшыня Алушцінскай нацыянальна-культурнай аўтаноміі “Сябры” Віталь Бартохаў. У мінулым годзе беларусы Алушты адзначылі 30-годдзе заснавання культурна-асветніцкага таварыства. Арганізацыя захоўвае памяць пра славу тага беларускага песняра Максіма Багдановіча, які

пахаваны ў Ялце, адзначае даты, звязаныя з жыццём і творчасцю класіка. Напрыклад, у наступным годзе актывісты плануюць адзначыць 110-годдзе выхаду ў свет зборніка Багдановіча “Вянок”. Віталь Бартохаў прапанаваў далучацца да такіх сустрэч пісьменнікам з Беларусі, асабліва маладым паэтам. Дарэчы, прыгожыя песні на беларускай мове гучаць у розных кутках Рэспублікі Крым. Творчыя суполкі створаны ў Еўпаторыі, Феадосіі, Алушце, Севастопалі, Сімферопалі, Краснаперакопску, Бахчысарыі. “Кожны раз фестываль праводзім у розных месцах, гарадах, – гаворыць Віталь Бартохаў. – Напрыклад, у мінулым годзе ў Краснаперакопску правялі фестываль “Свята сяброў”, у гэтым годзе ў Бахчысарыі – “Беларускі карагод”. За Ялтай замацаваўся фестываль “Разам ляцець да зор”. У Алушце праходзіў фестываль “Беларусь – мая песня”. У Сімферопальскім раёне мы правялі Пакроўскі кірмаш. У верасні збіраліся на фестывалі “Родныя напевы” ў Феадосіі”.

Дарэчы, за шматгадовую працу і вялікі асабісты ўнёсак у захаванне, развіццё і папулярнасць беларускай культуры ў краіне пражывання сам Віталь Бартохаў узнагароджаны нагрудным знакам Міністэрства культуры Рэспублікі Беларусь. Віншаваў актывіста Міністр культуры Анатоль Маркевіч. Таксама ўзнагароды падчас сустрэчы ў Нацыянальнай бібліятэцы атрымалі іншыя суайчыннікі, якія, далёка ад зямлі, дзе нарадзіліся самі, ці адкуль паходзяць іх бацькі, зберагаюць культуру продкаў. “Кожная такая сустрэча ўзбагачае абодва бакі. Яны важныя для таго, каб мы маглі разумець і бачыць адзін аднаго, ведаць, наколькі плённа арганізавана работа ў тых краінах, якія прадстаўляюць нашы калегі, – звярнуўся да ўдзельнікаў стажыроўкі Міністр. – Палітыка нашай краіны скіраваная на тое, каб беларусы за мяжой маглі захаваць культуру сваёй нацыі, этнічную самабытнасць, адстойваць і прасоўваць інтарэсы сваёй гістарычнай радзімы ў краінах пражывання. Праграма стажыроўкі

была сфарміравана такім чынам, каб вы адкрылі для сябе новыя старонкі гісторыі і культуры Беларусі, прывезлі дамоў шмат яскравых уражанняў, ведаў. Менавіта культурная і народная дыпламатыя робіць унёсак у фарміраванне грамадскага меркавання пра дзяржаву і пра нас, беларусаў, і ў цэлым фарміруе пазіцыю за мяжой. Ваша слова дарагога каштуе. Аб’ектыўная інфармацыя вельмі важна, бо ў сучасным свеце вельмі шмат розных укідаў”.

Сімвалы

Старшыня праўлення Беларускай нацыянальна-культурнай аўтаноміі “Нёман” Людміла Дзёміна ўжо 37 гадоў жыве ў Тальяці, але штогод стараецца пабываць на радзіме. Нарадзілася яна ў Бабруйску, у пеўчай сям’і. Жанчына з’яўляецца мастацкім кіраўніком народнага ансамбля беларускай песні “Купалінка” – адзінага беларускага калектыва ў Самарскай вобласці, які мае званне народнага. Дарэчы, у культурным цэнтры гарадской акругі Тальяці “Автоград”, дзе часта выступае “Купалінка”, канцэртная зала амаль на паўтары тысячы чалавек заўсёды поўная. Людзі часам так і кажуць: “Мы ідзем на беларусаў”. Нават у пандэмію калектыву не прастойваў – даваў анлайн-канцэрты. Ансамбль вядомы і ў Беларусі – ён заўсёды паспяхова выступае на фестывалях, якія ладзяцца ў нашай краіне. Дарэчы, сёлета паміж Бабруйскам і Тальяці было падпісана пагадненне аб пабрацімстве.

Трэба сказаць, што на сустрэчы з Анатолем Маркевічам беларусы замежжа агучвалі розныя просьбы: аб распрацоўцы дапаможнікаў для дарослых па вывучэнні беларускай мовы, аб магчымасці набыць рушнікі і сувеніры, на якіх назва “Беларусь” будзе падавацца на лацін-

цы (кіраўнік культурнай асацыяцыі “BELLARUS”, якая знаходзіцца ў горадзе Неапаль, Таццяна Пумпулева заўважыла, што ў Італіі надпісы на кірыліцы не чытаюцца). Многія прапановы тычыліся наладжвання стасункаў. “Важна, каб любое наша мерапрыемства мела працяг, тады справа не будзе затухаць”, – заўважыла кіраўнік Беларускага цэнтра навучання і развіцця EVA-Studiorum у Таліне Ніна Пээрна. У сталіцы Эстоніі створана адзіная ліцэнзаваная нядзельная беларуская школа, у якой дзеткі ад 4 да 15 гадоў вучаць беларускія вершы, танцуюць і спяваюць, пішуць дыктоўкі, вучацца гатаваць драпікі і рабіць лялек-абярэгаў. Акрамя таго, дзеці знаёмяцца з творчасцю беларускіх пісьменнікаў, робяць малюнкi па творах, удзельнічаюць у конкурсах чытальнікаў, але важна, каб



Ліза Галад

► Сустрэча ў Нацыянальнай бібліятэцы

у дзятвы была магчымасць для сувязі з ровеснікамі з Беларусі. Юныя таленты гатовы супрацоўнічаць са школамі, бібліятэкамі і музеямі, прывозіць свае мастацкія выстаўкі, удзельнічаць у сумесных мерапрыемствах. У мінулым годзе цэнтр праводзіў сустрэчу “Нас аб’ядноўвае валоска” – гэтая кветка з’яўляецца адным з нацыянальных сімвалаў і ў Беларусі, і ў Эстоніі. Часам ад сваіх знаёмых з Беларусі Ніна чуе, што яна быццам адкрывае ім вочы на культуру, вучыць цянціць, тое, што яны маюць. Гэта такі штуршок, калі адчуваеш, што нешта значыш,



Ліза Голад

калі бачыш шчаслівых дзяцей і іх бацькоў, што проста хочацца жыць і ствараць», – гаворыць жанчына.

Памяць

Аб'ядноўваць беларусаў з розных краін можа і боль. Удзельнікі стажыроўкі наведалі Мемарыяльны комплекс «Трасцянец» і ўсклалі кветкі ў памяць пра ахвяр генацыду Вялікай Айчыннай вайны. Падчас экскурсіі людзі пачалі дзяліцца сямейнымі гісторыямі, звязанымі з той вайной.

«У нашым культурным аб'яднанні ёсць этнічныя беларусы – дзеці вайны, двое – вязні дзіцячага лагера смерці. Людзі пакінулі ўспаміны, пратое, што бачылі: як гарэлі хаты і як забівалі блізкіх. У нас у архіве ёсць каштоўныя кнігі, якія выдаваліся ў Беларусі, прысвечаныя падзеям, што адбываліся на гэтай шматпакутнай зямлі», – расказвае Любоў Богнат, кіраўнік культурнага цэнтра «Беларусь» Паўладарскай вобласці Казахстана. На працягу 20 гадоў, як утвораны цэнтр, тут усталявалася традыцыя адзначаць Дзень памяці

тых, каго забрала вайна. У Беларусі госці з Казахстана імкнуцца наведаць Хатынь, а таксама школу ў Мінску, якая носіць імя Мухтара Ауэзава і дзе стаіць памятны знак ураджэнцам Казахстана, якія загінулі на беларускай зямлі. Сёлета ў абвешчаны на Беларусі Год гістарычнай памяці, ў Дубровенскі раён, які ў 1944 годзе вызвалялі воіны – уражэнцы Казахстана, прыязджаў пошукавы атрад з Паўладара. Падчас раскопак былі знойдзены рэшткі салдат. У мемарыяльным комплексе «Рыленкі» ўсталяваны помнік воінам.

Бацька самой Любоўі Богнат быў у партызанах. Бабуля на хутары дапамагала ім – гатавала ежу, мыла бялізну. А пасля вайны яе будучыя бацькі сустрэліся на Свядлоўскай зямлі, пазней перабраліся ў Казахстан. Выходзячы замуж, Любоў засталася на сваім дзявочым прозвішчы, каб захаваць памяць пра дзядоў і свае карані. «У нас краіна шматнацыянальная. Тут створаны ўнікальны грамадскі інстытут «Асамблея народаў Казахстана», які дае магчымасць усім этнасам ствараць

цэнтры нацыянальных культур, прадстаўляць сваю ідэнтычнасць, – расказвае Любоў Богнат. – Калі чалавек хоча, каб яго паважалі, прымалі, трэба расказаць і хто ты, які твой род, хто твае бацькі, дзяды, чым слаўная гісторыя твайго народа, той зямлі, адкуль твае карані. Нас моцна падтрымліваюць у Казахстане: для папулярызацыі культуры прапануюцца лепшыя пляцоўкі. Дзякуючы Асамблеі ў нас ёсць Дамы дружбы па ўсім Казахстане. Наш Цэнтр жыве па календары: мы зерагаем, адраджаем і прапагандуем абрадавую культуру, звязаную з рознымі парамі года, адзначаем Каляды, Масленіцу, Гуканне Вясны. Моладзь вельмі любіць вадзіць карагоды на Купалле. Шмат для захавання беларускай песні робіць старэйшыя калектывы «Крыніцы», які пераважна складаецца з этнічных беларусаў. Бабулям за 80 гадоў, а яны выходзяць на сцэну з прытопамі, запальваюць сваёй энергіяй. У школе нацыянальнага адраджэння ў нас ёсць і беларускі клас. Я прыглядаю пераемнікаў, бачу, што гэтую справу нельга і нерэальна спыніць».

Традыцыі

Міністэрства культуры Рэспублікі Беларусь вядзе мэтанакіраваную і сітэмнаю работу па метадычнай і практычнай дапамозе суацымнікам за мяжой. За апошнія пяць гадоў беларускім творчым калектывам з 20 краін свету бязвыплатна перададзена больш за 700 камплектаў беларускіх касцюмаў, звыш дзвюх тысяч выданняў, 850 вырабаў дэкаратыўна-прыкладнога мастацтва, 50 народных музычных інструментаў, дзяржсімволіка. За гэты час 70 беларускіх самадзейных і прафесійных калектываў прымалі ўдзел у 14 фестывалях. 46 творчых дэлегацый беларусаў замежжа ўдзельнічалі ў розных мерапрыемствах у нашай краіне. У наступным годзе ў краіне будзе ладзіцца чарговы Фэстываль мастацтваў беларусаў свету.

Дарэчы, прынята рашэнне аб тым, каб сустрэчы з творчымі



Ліза Галад

спадчыне беларусаў. Многа гадоў яны падарожнічаюць па Беларусі, запісваюць, здымаюць абрады, знаёмяцца з захавальнікамі традыцый, апытваюць старажылаў.

Дарэчы, стажыроўка прыпала на час, які папярэднічаў святкаванню, звязаным з ушанаваннем продкаў, таму на сустрэчы дакладчыкі распавядалі беларусам замежжа пра традыцыі і незвычайныя абрады, звязаныя з восеньскімі Дзядзямі. Янка Крук падзяліўся эмоцыямі, якія ў яго засталіся ад сустрэч з беларусамі замежжа: “Я памятаю, як бабуля падчас развітання павісла ў мяне на шыі, прасіла перадаць прывітанне Беларусі. Я здзівіўся: жанчына ж ніколі там не была, але старая ўздыхнула: “А татка так прыгожа пра радзіму раскажваў...” Столькі часу прайшло, а гэтыя словы і сёння ўспрымаю з болем. Гэтак жа як шкадаванне мужчыны, чые продкі ў XIX стагоддзі, калі выязджалі з Магілёўшчыны, узялі з сабой люльку. У ёй вырасла пяць пакаленняў. А сёння ўжо яна нікому не патрэбная”.

Вельмі важна, каб культура і традыцыі продкаў, якія захоўваюць беларусы замежжа, не зніклі. І лагічна, калі такая інфармацыя будзе накоплівацца, дапаўняцца, асэнсоўвацца, вывучацца і параўноўвацца даследчыкамі ў Беларусі. Янка Крук прапанаваў удзельнікам стажыровак супрацоўніцтва. Пачаць жа можна было б са збору рэцэптаў з фотаздымкамі і апісаннямі страў, перанятых ад бабуль-беларусак. Варта толькі ўсім удзельнікам будучых стажыровак даваць хатняе заданне. Таксама праз інтэрнэт можна дасылаць інфармацыю пра культуру, традыцыі, абрады беларусаў замежжа. Таксама у Беларусі можна было б сабраць калекцыю паясоў, зробленых суайчыннікамі ў розных краінах свету, і з кожным з іх будзе захоўвацца памяць і пра канкрэтнага чалавека, які прывёз такі падарунак, і пра куткі, у якіх жывуць беларусы свету.

Алена Дзядзюля

► Узнагароды беларусам замежжа за шматгадовую працу і вялікі асабісты ўнёсак у захаванне і развіццё беларускай культуры

калектывамі суайчыннікаў з замежжа развіваць і ў межах Рэспубліканскага фестывалю нацыянальных культур. Сёлета побач з калектывамі розных нацыянальнасцяў, што сабраліся на фестывалі ў Гродна, былі таксама беларусы з Расіі і Латвіі. На наступныя такія святы запрашаюцца беларусы замежжа з розных гарадоў і краін.

Супрацоўнічаць з беларусамі замежжа гатовы і беларускія ўстановы культуры. У межах стажыроўкі госці наведалі Нясвіжскі і Лагойскі раённыя цэнтры культуры. Суайчыннікі знаёміліся з дзейнасцю ўстаноў, глядзелі выстаўкі, слухалі выступленні народных калектываў і спрабавалі пераймаць сакрэты ў народных майстроў. Так, яны паўдзельнічалі ў майстар-класах па саломаліценні, кераміцы, ткацтве паясоў, вырабе лялек-абрэгаў, па гатаванні нацыянальных страў. Беларускі дзяржаўны ўніверсітэт культуры і мастацтваў на дзень ператварыў удзельнікаў стажыроўкі ў сваіх навучэнцаў. Натуральна, за такі кароткі час немагчыма перадаць усе сакрэты, схаваныя ў нацыянальных танцах і песнях, але беларусы

замежжа паспелі даведацца пра некаторыя раней невядомыя ім

элементы, сімволіку, прыхаваную ў народнай творчасці, пра тое, як розніцца выкананне ў розных рэгіёнах Беларусі. Госці вучыліся танцаваць “Мікіту”, “Крыжачок”, “Лявоніху”, “Зязюлю” і элементы іншых танцаў, пачулі аўтэнтчныя спеы – для іх выступалі фальклорныя гурты “Грамніцы” і “Страла”.

Майстар-класы і выступленні фальклорных калектываў прайшлі і на базе Рэспубліканскага цэнтру нацыянальных культур. Нават на фінальнай сустрэчы ў апараче Упаўнаважанага па справах рэлігій і нацыянальнасцяў для беларусаў замежжа быў падрыхтаваны семінар-практыкум, дзе яны даведваліся пра нацыянальныя абрады і традыцыі. На сустрэчу былі запрошаны дацэнт кафедры рэжысуры Беларускага дзяржаўнага ўніверсітэта культуры і мастацтваў Аксана Катовіч і этнакультуралаг, кандыдат філалагічных навук Янка Крук. Гэтыя даследчыкі з’яўляюцца аўтарамі шматлікіх артыкулаў, брашур, манаграфій і кніг, прысвечаных фальклору і міфалогіі, духоўнай



Амаль што казачны свет

На ўскрайку Бабруйска будуюцца адзін з самых вялікіх заапаркаў не толькі ў Беларусі, але і Еўропе. Праектуецца ён плошчай у 344 гектары і будзе ўключаць самыя разнастайныя аб'екты.

Каля 50 гектараў пойдучь на “Сафары-парк”, дзе будзе пракладзены маршрут працягласцю ў восем кіламетраў. Там госці змогуць перамяшчацца на спецыяльным транспарце і аглядаць зоны, на якіх заселяцца жывёлы з розных кантынентаў. Яшчэ больш грандыёзным падаецца стварэнне “дзікага сафары” (пад яго адводзіцца 150 гектараў некранутай прыроды). Праектаванне і будаўніцтва парка працягнуцца да 2027 года. Дарэчы, паўдзельнічаць у

яго стварэнні можна са сваімі ідэямі і праектамі. Напрыклад, можна далучыцца да будоўлі вар’ераў ці дзіцячых атракцыёнаў. Стварэнне ўнікальнага зааляндшафтнага комплексу праходзіць пад дэвізам “Будуем парк разам”.

А пачыналася ўсё з невялікага закутка для супрацоўнікаў мэблевай фабрыкі “Дыпрыз”. Але паступова колькасць жывёл прырастала, заапарк пашыраўся. І ў выніку было прынята рашэнне аб пабудове ўнікальнага

зааляндшафтнага комплексу, які будзе ўключаць у сябе экспазіцыі жывёл, паркавую тэрыторыю з зонамі адпачынку, грамадскага харчавання і начлегу. Там могуць ладзіцца канферэнцыі, батанічныя, заалягічны і арніталагічныя экскурсіі, заняткі са школьнікамі, праходзіць студэнцкія практыкі.

Нягледзячы на тое, што зааляндшафтны парк пабудаваны пакуль менш чым на чвэрць, ён ужо прымае наведвальнікаў.

Да ведама падарожнікаў

Для гасцей працуюць дзве зоны. Першая – пешаходка “Казачны мір” – заўсёды напоўнена радаснымі галасамі дзяцей. Зараз яе працягласць 1,5 км. Малыя тут сапраўды трапляюць ў казку. Яны гуляюць ля хаткі бабы Ягі і ўладанняў лясной феі ды Снежнай каралевы, бегаюць да пірацкай бухты і замкаў. Фатаграфуюцца з драўлянымі персанажамі з вядомых ім кніжак і мультфільмаў. Задзіцячай мітуснёй з-за прасторных вальераў назіраюць ламы, альпакі, насухі, яноты... А прыручаныя птушкі просяць пачастункаў. З мастка можна пакарміць рыб. Працуюць кавярні і сувенірныя лаўкі. Створаны зоны адпачынку. Нядаўна з’явіла-

ся новая экспазіцыя “Начны свет”, дзе ў паўзмроку можна паназіраць за экзатычнымі жывёламі.

Адкрылася і першая чарга другой пешаходнай зоны, якая носіць назву “Лясныя таямніцы”. На сёння маршрут, які праз яе пралягае, займае 2 кіламетры, у будучым ён павялічыцца ў два разы. На кожным кроку тут можна чакаць сюрпызаў. Панарамныя вальеры ў лясным парку занялі зубры, бізоны і які. А насустрач гасцям могуць выйсці не толькі ручныя козачкі і авечкі. За пачастункам падыходзяць страўсы эму, цікаўныя нутрыі. Прама з рук моркву бяруць алені і лані, якія не ходзяць за агароджай, а, здаец-



► У зааланшафтным комплексе працуюць дзве пешаходныя зоны “Казачны свет” і “Лясныя таямніцы”

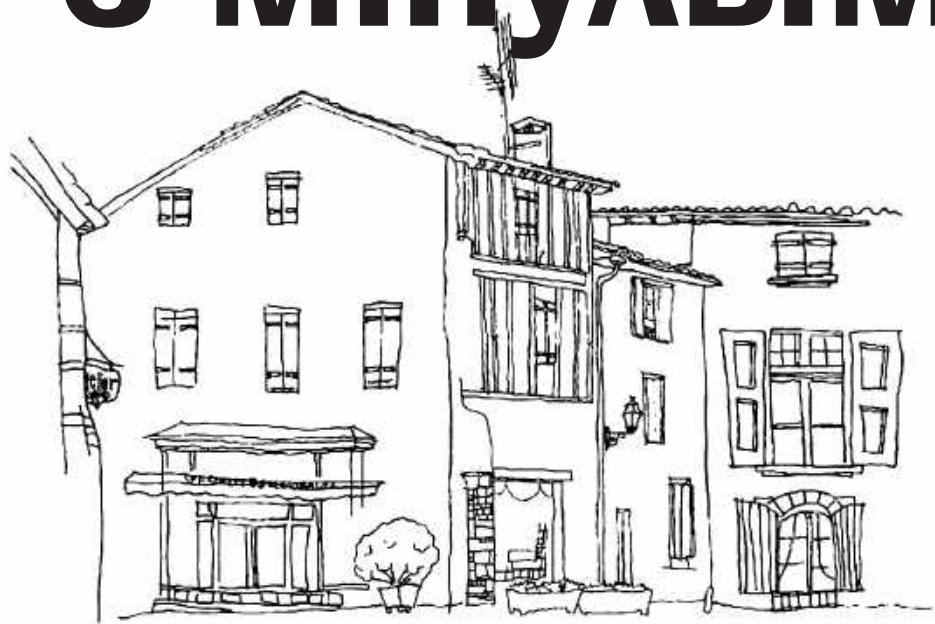
ца, гэтак жа як і турысты гуляюць, дзе ім уздумаецца. Пры жаданні можна пакатацца на коніку ці поні, пасябраваць з пушыстай ламай альбо крыклівам ослікам. Не забыліся тут на месцы адпачынку для пажылых людзей, пабудаваны пакоі для жанчын з дзецьмі.

Ураджаюць пейзажы. Штучна ствараюцца лагчыны, узгоркі, каналы, пруды і азярыны. Насельнікі ляснога запарку пры жаданні без праблем могуць знайсці сабе зацішныя куткі для адпачынку. І ўсё гэта дапаўняецца драўляным дэкорам – загончыкамі і кармушкамі для жывёл, альтанкамі і гульнявымі зонамі для наведвальнікаў. Маршрут паступова прырастае пабудовамі ды аб’ездамі новымі насельнікамі.

Яўген **Кручкоў**
Фота Алены **Дзядзюлі**



Сустрэча з мінулым



Яшчэ сто гадоў таму ў беларускіх гарадах і мястэчках нярэдка можна было пачуць ідыш. Не толькі таму, што да Вялікай Айчыннай вайны яўрэі там складалі 30-50 працэнтаў насельніцтва. Гэтай мовай валодалі і беларусы, якія пераймалі яе ад сваіх суседзяў.

У 1920-х гадах яўрэйская мова побач з беларускай, рускай, польскай з'яўлялася адной з дзяржаўных. На ёй выходзілі газеты, друкаваліся кнігі, вялося навучанне, віселі шыльды на адміністрацыйных будынках. Нікога не здзіўляла, што побач з касцёламі і цэрквамі стаялі синагогі. Міквы, іешывы, дамы, у якіх жылі яўрэі, ці дзе знаходзіліся іх крамы, захаваліся

і да нашага часу. З больш чым сотні синагог, будынкі якіх ацалелі ў гады Другой сусветнай вайны, толькі адзінкі цяпер выкарыстоўваюцца як рэлігійныя аб'екты. Сёння ў іх могуць знаходзіцца кінатэатры, музеі, дамы культуры, аўтамайстэрні. І тым не менш цікавасць да гэтай спадчыны ёсць. Па ёй можна вывучаць гісторыю. Узаемапраціканне культур беларускага і яўрэйскага народаў ўсё больш цікаваць даследчыкаў, краязнаўцаў, экскурсаводаў. Развіваецца настальгічны турызм. У Беларусь часта прыязджаюць людзі, якія альбо самі нарадзіліся і раслі ў Беларусі, альбо іх нашчадкі хочуць больш ведаць пра родную для бацькоў зямлю.

Будынкі “распавядаюць”

Разам з дырэктарам сталічнага Музея гісторыі і культуры яўрэяў Беларусі Аляксандрам Нялюбавым паспрабуем зазірнуць у даваены Мінск, даведацца, якія будынкі захаваліся з тых часоў і якім жыццём яны былі напоўненыя. Дарэчы, Аляксандр Іванавіч спецыяльна для Нацыянальнага агенцтва па турызме распрацаваў новы экскурсійны маршрут, які так і называецца: “Лехаім! Сапраўдны яўрэйскі Мінск”.

Толькі синагог у Мінску на пачатку мінулага стагоддзя было больш за 80. Сёння іх можна пералічыць па пальцах. І тым не менш, дзякуючы архіўным дадзеным, старым фотаздымкам і гісторыям, запісаным са слоў старажылаў, яшчэ можна ўявіць атмасферу яўрэйскага куточка. Такім было Ракаўскае прадмесце. Тут захаваліся будынкі синагогі і Кагала, Іешывы і Талмуд-Торы. Адзін з філіялаў сучаснага Музея гісторыі Мінска месціцца ў будынку, дзе ладзіліся вяселі і яўрэйскія ўрачыстасці.

На рагу вуліц Ракаўскай і Вызвалення знаходзіцца так званы дом з мезузай. Падчас рамонту будынка побач з уваходам з правага боку знайшлі паглыбленне для мезузы – футляра, у якім знаходзіўся скрутак з тэкстамі Торы. Знаходка пацвярджае, што тут жыла яўрэйская сям'я – запісаныя заповедзі былі ў кожным доме. У гады Расійскай імперыі яўрэі абкладаліся шматлікімі падаткамі. Толькі за права нашэння кіпы (нацыянальны галаўны ўбор) трэба было выкладаць каля 5 рублёў у год. Магчыма, падатак быў і на іншыя рэчы, звязаныя з яўрэйскімі традыцыямі. А можа мезузу прыхавалі за савецкім часам, калі вялася барацьба з рэлігіяй.

Яшчэ адна падказка, што дом належаў яўрэям – некалькі уваходаў. Адзін уваход паказвае, што тут размяшчалася лаўка, другі вёў у жылыя пакоі.

Калі ўзгадаць традыцыйную беларускую хату, можна ўявіць, як розныя пакаленні жывуць разам у адным памяшканні. Яўрэі жылі ў прастору раздзялялі. Хлопчыкі і дзяўчынкі жылі паасобку, бабуля з дзядуляй таксама мелі ўласны куток.

У яўрэйскім доме ўсходняя сцяна можа розніцца ад іншых. У драўляным доме, напрыклад, яна магла быць непафарбаванай, у каменных – выглядаць недабудаванай. Гэта адсыл да таго боку свету, дзе знаходзіўся разбураны Іерусалімскі храм і куды трэба звяртацца з малітвамі.

Між іншым, сто гадоў таму мінскія іўдзеі свята

выконвалі ўсе традыцыйныя рытуалы. Уставаць трэба было з правай нагі, абавязкова мыць рукі ды ісці на ранішнюю малітву ў сінагогу. У Ракаўскім прадмесці захавалася сінагога Зальцмана. Купец даў сродкі на яе пабудову для бедных людзей ў сярэдзіне XIX стагоддзя. У ранішнія часы беларусы стараліся не хадзіць побач з гэтым будынкам. Справа ў тым, што для пачатку малітвы неабходна было дзесяць дарослых мужчын (у тым ліку падыходзілі хлопчыкі, якім 13 гадоў і адзін дзень). Калі для пачатку малітвы не

хапала аднаго чалавека, у сінагогу маглі зацягнуць любога мінака...

У Ракаўскім прадмесці была вялікая колькасць розных мануфактур і рамесніцкіх майстэрняў. Тут выраблялі абутак, працавала шпалерная

► Аляксандр Нялюбаў распаўядае пра дом з мезузаі

фабрыка, будынак якой захаваўся і больш вядомы жыхарам сталіцы як хлебазавод, які тут размясціўся ў 20-я гады мінулага стагоддзя.

Сто гадоў таму сярод яўрэяў было багата прадпрымальнікаў, многія станавіліся дробнымі рамеснікамі. Кажуць, што не было такой справы, назва якой не лягла б у яўрэйскія прозвішчы. Так, Шнайдары і Хаеты на яўрэйскай мове – краўцы, Шойхеты – разьбяры, Сойхеры – гандляры, Штэйнеры – каменшчыкі, Шульманы служылі ў сінагозе.

У Ракаўскім прадмесці захавалася некалькі будынкаў, звязаных з адукацыяй. Веды ў яўрэяў цаніліся вышэй за багацце. Таму хлопчыкаў ужо з трох-чатырох гадоў вадзілі ў Хедэр. Багатыя сем'і маглі наймаць і прыватных настаўнікаў для сваіх дзяцей.

У пачатковай яўрэйскай школе хлопчыкі вучыліся да 13 гадоў (для дзяўчынак атрымманне адукацыі не лічылася абавязковым). Паступова яны рыхтаваліся да навучання ў Талмуд-Торы. Калі бацькі не маглі плаціць за адукацыю, іх сыны ішлі ў навучальную ўстанову, якая працавала за сродкі абшчыны, там жа яны маглі атрымліваць бялізну, абутак, харчаванне. Як правіла, самымі беднымі былі сем'і рамізннікаў, дробных рамеснікаў і гандляроў. Але пасля заканчэння Талмуд-Торы большасць з выпускнікоў станавіліся ўжо больш паспяховымі за сваіх бацькоў. У музеі гісторыі і культуры яўрэяў Беларусі захавалася копія дакумента 1907 года, у якім распаўядаецца пра ахвяравальнікаў, якія давалі сродкі на Талмуд-Тору. Можна даведацца нават, як ацэньваліся ўменні дзяцей. У пачатку XX стагоддзя яны вывучалі рэлігійныя і свецкія дысцыпліны. Самым нізкім узроўнем ведаў лічылася, калі хлопчык толькі ўмеў чытаць і пісаць на іўрыце, сярэднім – калі вывучыў усё пяцікніжжа (Тору), і высокім – калі браўся за вывучэнне Талмуда.

Найбольш паспяховыя вучні паступалі ў Іешыву – яўрэйскую акадэмію. У гістарычным цэнтры



Мінска захавалася Іешыва Гдола (сёння ў будынку размяшчаецца рэстаран “Ракаўскі бровар”). Цяжка паверыць, што некалі сюды прыбывалі вучыцца яўрэі з усёй Еўропы. Як правіла, па адукацыю прыязджалі людзі не бедныя, для горада гэта была магчымасць зарабіць. Хлопцаў, якія атрымлівалі вышэйшую рэлігійную адукацыю, звалі мудрацамі. Для дзяўчат яны лічыліся добрай партыяй. Не было заганай, што такія мужы ўвесь час аддаюць вучэнню і ім няма калі зарабляць грошы. Іх утрыманне часта браў на сябе багаты бацька нявесты.

Дарэчы, будынак яўрэйскіх урачыстасцяў, дзе ладзілі ў тым ліку і вяселлі, стаіць на Ракаўскай вуліцы. У канцы XIX стагоддзя, калі жыхары Мінска даведаліся, што пачнецца будоўля такой установы, пісалі скаргу ў гарадскую ўправу. Прыхаджане Екацярынінскай царквы, што стаяла непадалёку, баяліся, што карэты, якія будуць везці маладых, стануць перашкаджаць ім. Да таго ж непакоіліся, што з такім месцам будзе звязана шмат шуму і боек. Але зала ўрачыстасцяў была ўсё роўна пабудаваная. І служыла яна не толькі яўрэям, прасторныя памяшканні здаваліся гараджанам. Між іншым, яўрэйскія сем’і былі аднымі з самых моцных, і гэта пры тым, што ў мінулых стагоддзях шлюбныя справы пераважна вырашаліся бацькамі і часта маладыя знаёміліся адзін з адным на ўласным вяселлі.

Традыцыі дапамагалі яўрэям вырашаць розныя сацыяльныя праблемы. Прыжывалася павага да старэйшага пакалення, каштоўнасць ведаў. Нават праблема адзіноты вырашалася проста – у дамах сходаў (сінагогах) людзі заўсёды маглі знайсці зносіны і падтрымку, там было цёпла, захоўвалася багата кніг, туды прыходзілі з самымі рознымі пытаннямі.

Традыцыі яўрэяў былі добра вядомыя беларусам. Так, яны маглі бачыць, як на першы дзень яўрэй-

скага Новага года тысячы людзей выходзілі на ўзбярэжжы Свіслачы, Пярэспы, Лошыцы і вытрасалі кішэні (лічылася, што так яны вызваляюцца ад грахоў, накопленых за папярэдні год). На Шабат яўрэям нельга было тушыць і запальваць агонь, даць карову, працаваць увогуле. Нават прыходзілі ім на дапамогу суседзі – беларусы. Калі чалавек даў яўрэйскую карову, малако мог забраць сабе. Многія старажылы, якія яшчэ памятаюць, як у даваенныя гады ў гарадах і мястэчках жыло багата яўрэяў, згадваюць пра былых суседзяў добрым словам.

Яшчэ пасля вайны ў Мінску стаяў будынак Халоднай сінагогі (дарэчы, тады гэта была самая старая пабудова ў горадзе), але ў 60-х гадах XX стагоддзя яна была знесена. Сёння на вуліцы Няміга толькі шылда нагадвае пра яе. Не

засталося таксама іншых яўрэйскіх будынкаў з былой Школьнай вуліцы і Сінагагальнага двара, дзе размяшчаўся вялікі комплекс з розных пабудов.

Пад гукі старога патэфона

У гэтым годзе Музею гісторыі і культуры яўрэяў Беларусі споўнілася дваццаць гадоў. У невялікім памяшканні па вуліцы Веры Харужай, 28 сабраны тысячы ўнікальных экспанатаў. Музей падзелены на зоны, якія раскрываюць розныя старонкі з гісторыі іўдзеяў.

Асобны куток прысвечаны яўрэйскаму побыту. Тут можна паспрабаваць сабе ў ролі краўца: начапіць старыя акуляры і сесці за швейную машынку. Не трэба думаць, што прадстаўнікі гэтай прафесіі маглі многа зарабляць. Не

► Музей гісторыі і культуры яўрэяў Беларусі





- Шыльда, прысвечаная творцам, якія жылі ў Ракаўскім прадмесці
- Сінагога Зальцмана
- Ракаўскае прадмесце

так часта яны атрымлівалі дарагія заказы і шылі вопратку з новых тканін. Добрым лічыўся кравец, які са старога паліто мог пашыць куртку, з курткі – камізэльку, з камізэлькі яшчэ што і пры гэтым такія рэчы ўспрымаліся як абноўкі.

Не так даўно ў нашай краіне пачалі прасоўваць лозунг “Купляйце беларускае”, а ў яўрэяў непісанае правіла аб падтрымцы сваіх вытворцаў працавала сотні гадоў. Безумоўна, гэта было звязана і з пэўнымі традыцыямі. Так, людзям патрэбна было менавіта кашэрнае мяса, перадзірліва яны ставіліся і да выбару іншых прадуктаў. Нават тканіна ім падыходзіла не любая,

нельга было, каб спалучаліся валокны жывёльнага і расліннага паходжання.

У музеі можна запусціць патэфон, сфатаграфавацца на старым вела-сіпедзе, ці пабачыць самаробную машынку для вырабу мацы.

Асобны стэнд прысвечаны знакамітым ураджэнцам Беларусі. Сярод іх прэзідэнты і прэм’ер-міністры Ізраіля, мастакі, галівудскія акцёры, вучоныя і вынаходнікі. У Беларусі вырасла адна з самых вядомых парфумераў ў свеце Сафія Гросман. У ЗША яе прызвалі “Нос нумар 1”. Іда Разенталь – вынаходніца бюстгалта-ра – нарадзілася ў Ракаве, недалёка ад Мінска.

Экспазіцыя распаўядае і пра яўрэйскае жыццё на пачатку XX стагоддзя, у перадавенныя гады. Асобныя вітрыны прысвечаны тэме Халакосту і праведнікам народаў свету. Сярод экспанатаў можна ўбачыць дзіцячае паліто, якое маці пашыла для сваёй дачкі са старой коўдры ў Мінскім гета.

Таксама ў музеі сабраны дакументы, якія звязаны са стварэннем гета ў розных гарадах Беларусі. Тут можна знайсці запісаныя гісторыі яўрэйскіх сем’яў і звесткі пра вядомых асоб. Таму сюды часта прыходзяць працаваць даследчыкі.

Ганна Трошына
Фота Алены Дзядзюлі

К

ультура і мастацтва з'яўляюцца фундаментам цывілізацыі, – упэўнены доктар архітэктуры, дэкан архітэктурнага факультэта Беларускага нацыянальнага тэхнічнага ўніверсітэта Армен Сардараў. Цытуючы словы Гогаля пра тое, што архітэктура гаворыць тады, калі маўчаць песні і паданні, ён звярнуў увагу, што вельмі важна разумець, што ж за інфармацыю можна атрымаць, вывучаючы каменную спадчыну. На міжнароднай навуковай канферэнцыі “Архітэктурная спадчына Іосіфа Лангбарда і сучаснасць”, якая прайшла ў Нацыянальнай акадэміі навук і была прысвечана 140-годдзю знакамітага архітэктара, выступоўца пастараўся распавесці пра аб'екты, якія ўзводзіліся стагоддзе таму і “счытаць” пасланні, пакінутыя іх стваральнікам.

Іосіф Лангбард (1882–1951) – аўтар праектаў і буйных збудаванняў на тэрыторыі Беларусі, Расіі і Украіны, заслужаны дзеяч мастацтваў БССР. Архітэктурныя помнікі Лангбарда кардынальна змянілі ў першай палове XX стагоддзя вобраз беларускай сталіцы, сфарміравалі яе новую ідэнтычнасць і захавалі значэнне горадабудаўнічых і мастацкіх дамінантаў да сённяшняга часу. Сярод найбольш знакавых аб'ектаў, якія шчыльна звязаны з гісторыяй дзяржаўнасці – Дом Урада, Дом Чырвонай арміі (цяпер Дом афіцэраў), будынак Прэзідыума Нацыянальнай акадэміі навук, Тэатр оперы і балета. Адноўлены ў разбураным Мінску ў пасляваенныя гады, гэтыя аб'екты сталі важным звяном, якое цесна звязвае мінулае горада і яго новую ўрбаністычную гісторыю, з'яўляюцца важнымі складнікамі гістарычна-культурнай спадчыны Беларусі.

Трэба сказаць, што будынкі, узведзеныя па праекце Лангбарда, атрымлівалі неадназначныя ацэнкі. У савецкі час архітэктару давялося чуць нямала папрокаў у свой адрас. Але сёння будынкі, спраектаваныя ім, прызнаныя найбольш значнымі творамі савецкай архітэктуры.

Так, адзін з самых вядомых праектаў Лангбарда – Дом Ураду ў Мінску.

“Мы бачым канструктывісцкую ідэю, пакладзеную на вось сіметрыі, ураўнаважаную, статычную”, – ахарактарызоўвае працу архітэктара Армен Сардараў. – На другім аб'екце, Доме афіцэраў, ужо з'яўляюцца

важная галіна даследаванняў у сучаснай навуцы. “Сёння асабліваю актуальнасць набываюць праблемы выпрацоўкі падыходаў да ацэнкі гістарычна-культурнай спадчыны мінулага стагоддзя, яе захавання, рэканструкцыі, мадэрнізацыі”, – заўважыў акадэмік-сакратар Адзялення гуманітарных навук і мастацтваў НАН Беларусі Аляксандр Каваленя.

Значнасць такіх даследаванняў пацвярджае і тое, што ў канферэнцыі разам з беларускімі вучонымі прынялі ўдзел іх калегі з Азербайджана і Расіі. Абмен вопытам і дасягненнямі паміж даследчыкамі ў галіне архітэктуры з'яўляюцца важным і перспектывным напрамкам мастацтвазнаўчай і архітэктурнай навукі, архітэктурнай практыкі. “Менавіта вучоныя абавязаны быць наперадзе пры распрацоўцы архітэктурных праектаў гарадскіх і сельскіх забудов, – адзначыў акадэмік Аляксандр Каваленя.

Старшыня Беларускага саюза архітэктараў Алег Быкоўскі заўважыў, што наўрад ці, можна лічыць выпадковасцю, што ў гады Другой сусветнай вайны, калі Мінск практычна ляжаў у руінах, творы Лангбарда захаваліся ці былі ў такім стане, што іх можна было адрэстаўраваць. Ён выказаў спадзяванне, што ў Беларусі з'явіцца

Спадчына Іосіфа Лангбарда

барэльефы, гэта моцны вобраз, які пасылаецца да грамадства, што было запатрабавана ў той час. 30-я гады ў Лангбарда былі асабліва плённымі. Архітэктар – не камерны мастак, які можа нешта стварыць у чатырох сценах. Ён робіць тое, да чаго яго заклікае грамадства. Манументальнасць, вобразнасць былі запатрабаванымі з'яўляліся сцвярджаннем трываласці і непахіснасці сацыялістычных ідэалаў”.

Вывучэнне архітэктурнай спадчыны XX стагоддзя, яе гісторыка-культурнай значнасці –

► Іосіф Лангбард (1882–1951) – аўтар праектаў і буйных збудаванняў на тэрыторыі Беларусі, Расіі і Украіны, заслужаны дзеяч мастацтваў.



► Дом Ураду.

3 канца 1920-х гадоў XX стагоддзя творчасць Лангбарда была непарыўна звязана з Беларуссю і Мінскам. У 1929 годзе быў аб'яўлены адкрыты ўсесаюзны конкурс на праект Дома Ураду – галоўнага адміністрацыйнага будынка рэспублікі.



музей архітэктуры, у якім творчасці Лангбарда будзе надавацца асабліва ўвага.

Уявіце сабе, як людзі жылі на пачатку 1950-ых гадоў. Агульныя кухні, маленькія пакоі, вузкія калідоры, жылло застаўлена рэчамі, цесната. У школах часам не хапала спартзалы, фізкультурай дзеці маглі займацца ў калідорах. І ня цяжка тады будзе ўявіць, якія ўражанні на юных мінчукоў рабіў Оперны тэатр, куды многія з іх прыходзілі на навагоднія ёлкі.

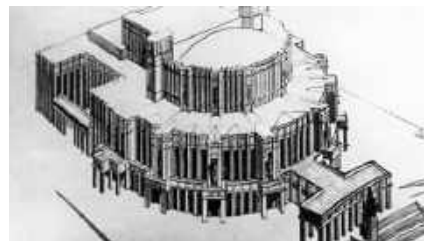
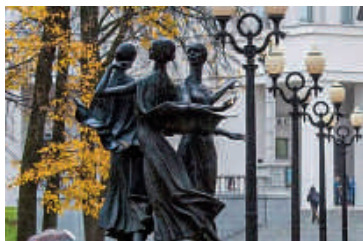
“Раптам ты бачыш прастор, бясконцыя калідоры, можна было з балкона глядзець уніз, а ў антракце збегачь зазірнуць у аркестровую яму, – узгадвае прафесар архітэктуры Сяргей Сергачоў. У 50-х гадах Міністэрства культуры выкарыстоўвала будынак тэатра для розных арганізацый. Тут вяліся заняткі і дзіцячай мастацкай школы, у якой вучыўся Сяргей Аляксеевіч. Хлопчыкам ён не разумеў,



чаму ў тых часы было столькі негатыўных водгукаў пра будынак Опернага тэатра. Лангбарда крытыкавалі, што месца для будоўлі выбрана няўдалае, сам праект тэатра і яго рэалізацыю называлі дрэннымі. Прафесар Сергачоў вырашыў знайсці адказы ў архівах, праглядаець дакументы за той час, калі ўзводзіўся тэатр. Аказалася, што да выбару месца для будоўлі Лангбард наогул не меў дачынення. Рашэнне аб пабудове тэатра на пустую тэрыторыю плошчы Парыжскай Камуны было прынята яшчэ

ў 1931 годзе. Лангбард да стварэння аб'екта далучыўся толькі ў 1934 годзе. І тым не менш ён удала ўпісаў будынак у тагачасную прастору, прадбачыў, як горад будзе развівацца і абжываць дадзеныя тэрыторыі. Не ўсе задумкі Лангбарда былі здзейснены, у праект было ўнесена шмат змен, каб эканоміць на будоўлі.

У 1935 годзе ў краіне разгортваўся стаханаўскі рух, калі паміж работнікамі разварочваліся спаборніцтвы. Узвядзенне тэатра было абвешчана



► Па праектах Лангбарда пабудаваны Тэатр оперы і балета, будынак Акадэміі навук, Дом афіцэраў.

стаханаўскай будоўляй. Але на той час тэхнічнага забеспячэння на такі грандыёзны праект не было, працаваў толькі адзін пад'ёмнік, матэрыялы на трэці паверх рабочыя дастаўлялі на звычайных тачках. Тэрміны здачы будынку ўвесь час зрываліся. Заказчыкі, каб зняць з сябе абвінавачванні, пісалі скаргі на Лангбарда. Той, у сваю чаргу, быў супраць паскораных метадаў працы, бо непакоіўся, што гэта адаб'ецца на якасці. Нягледзячы на такія перашкоды і на тое, што не ўсё задуманае Лангбард мог здзейсніць, горад атрымаў выдатны аб'ект.

У асабістым фондзе Лангбарда, створаным у Дзяржаўным архіве навукова-тэхнічнай дакументацыі, знаходзіцца больш за 250 адзінак

захоўвання. Сярод іх ёсць калекцыя негатываў на праекты, распрацаваныя Лангбардам, якая паступіла ў архіў у 1978 годзе. За апошнія гады супрацоўнікі архіва сабралі і апісалі дакументы, якія тычацца творчай дзейнасці Лангбарда і яго жыцця. Найбольш цікавыя з іх – выступленне Іосіфа Рыгоравіча на Другім з'ездзе беларускіх архітэктараў у Мінску ў красавіку 1941 года, праект даклада на чацвёртай канферэнцыі Саюза савецкіх архітэктараў БССР у 1948 годзе.

Захаваўся шэраг дакументаў, звязаных з біяграфіяй Лангбарда: дыплом аб заканчэнні Акадэмі мастацтваў ў Санкт - Пецярбурзе, пасведчанне выкладчыка Усесаюзнай

Архітэктурны летапіс



► Будынак Прэзідыума Нацыянальнай акадэміі навук

акадэміі мастацтваў, дыплом доктара навук і атэстат прафесара, членскі білет Саюза савецкіх архітэктараў, дыплом Гран-пры Міжнароднай выстаўкі мастацтваў і тэхнікі ў Парыжы, выпіскі з працоўнай кніжкі.

З канца 1920-х гадоў XX стагоддзя творчасць Лангбарда была непарыўна звязана з Беларуссю і Мінскам. У 1929 годзе быў аб'яўлены адкрыты ўсесаюзны конкурс на праект Дома Ураду – галоўнага адміністрацыйнага будынка рэспублікі. Праект Лангбарда быў рэкамендаваны для ажыццяўлення без змен і дапаўненняў.

Лангбард распрацаваў таксама праект комплекса тэатра і кіно для Оршы (які не быў рэалізаваны) і абласнога драматычнага тэатра – для Магілёва. У архіве можна пабачыць негатывы і фатаграфіі многіх яго конкурсных праектаў, эскізы інтэр'ераў і фасадаў будынкаў.

Іосіф Рыгоравіч многа праектаваў і ў галіне манументальнага мастацтва. У архіве захоўваюцца эскізы трыумфальнай аркі ў Мінску, шэрагу помнікаў, у тым ліку, Калумбу і Шаўчэнку. У жніўні 1944 года пасля вызвалення Мінска Іосіф Лангбард увайшоў у склад камісіі камітэта па справах архітэктуры пры Савеце народных камісараў БССР, якая займалася аднаўленнем сталіцы Беларусі. Сам кіраваў працамі па аднаўленні будынкаў, пабудаваных у даваенныя гады па яго праектах: Тэатра оперы і балета, Акадэміі навук, Дома афіцэраў. Дакументы, звязаныя з гэтай дзейнасцю, можна знайсці ў архіве. Лангбард прымаў удзел ва ўсесаюзных конкурсах па распрацоўцы праекта планіроўкі і забудовы цэнтральнага ансамбля сталіцы. У фондзе зберагаецца яго конкурсны праект генеральнага плана цэнтральнай плошчы ў Мінску.

Усяго за час творчай дзейнасці Лангбард стварыў больш за сто праектаў будынкаў рознага прызначэння, манументальных збудаванняў. Шмат разоў ён становіўся пераможцам разнастайных конкурсаў.

Ганна Трошына

«Кожны жыццёвы шлях унікальны»

Гэта дзяўчына адкрывае нам новыя погляды на прызначэнне чалавека, на жаночую прыгажосць і на мадэльны бізнес. Яна даказвае, што за многімі абмежаваннямі часта стаяць навізаныя іншымі погляды і правілы гульні. Яна вучыцца пераадолюваць складанасці – шукае свой ўласны шлях да рэалізацыі мар. Ангеліна Уэльская стала першай мадэллю з ДЦП ў Беларусі і краінах СНД.

Лёс яе зводзіў з цікавымі людзьмі ды падкідваў розныя магчымасці. Яна ўдзельнічала ў многіх міжнародных праектах. Стала фіналісткай конкурсу «Міс Свету на калясцы – 2017», уладальніцай прэміі Auroga Awards – 2021 у Маскве ў намінацыі «Мода без межаў». Дзяўчына скончыла Універсітэт культуры і магістратуру Акадэміі мастацтваў. Мае адукацыю мастацтвазнаўцы, тэатразнаўцы, культуролога менеджара.

– З самага дзяцінства я марыла стаць актрысай ці танцоўшчыцай, —

дзеліцца Ангеліна. – Мяне заўсёды прываблівалі сцэнічныя віды мастацтваў. Але з-за цэрэбральнага паралічу мае мары здаваліся нечым са свету фантастыкі. У 17 гадоў мяне зацікавіла мода, стыль. Я з такім задавальненнем глядзела модныя шоў, чытала інтэрв’ю з рознымі мадэлямі! І загарэлася жаданнем стаць мадэллю. У глыбіні душы ў мяне былі сумненні, страхі, непрыманне ўласнага цела з цэрэбральным паралічом. Але ў выніку перамагла любоў да мадэлінгу. Я пачала шукаць фатографав. Рабіць для сябе фотасесіі. А пасля рассылаць гатовыя фота па розных мадэльных агенствах у надзеі на супрацоўніцтва з імі. З кожнай новай фотасесіяй набывала ўпэўненасць у сябе, мае страхі сыходзілі, а разам з імі і мая сарамлівасць з-за ўласнай інваліднасці. Мадэлінг стаў для мяне рэабілітацыяй душы і цела. Была зроблена вялікая праца над сабой. 2013 год стаў маім узлётам у свеце моды. Мяне сталі запрашаць

на фотасесіі, на інтэрв’ю, клікалі ў розныя цікавыя праекты. Цікавасць да маёй асобы расла з кожным днём. У 2014 годзе я ўпершыню вышла на подыум у якасці мадэлі на Mercedes-Benz Fashion Week Russia ў Маскве. Якраз тады я стала першай прафесійнай беларускай мадэллю з цэрэбральным паралічом. Пасля было многа фотасесій, прапаноў аб супрацоўніцтве. У наступныя гады я прадаўжала прабіваць сцяну стэрэатыпаў і прадужаючага стаўлення грамадства да мяне. Нешта атрымлівалася, а нешта не. Але я працягвала працаваць у гэтай галіне і прымала ўдзел у модных праектах.

– Ці можна сказаць, што мадэлінг даў магчымасці адкрываць свет, наладжваць стасункі, абзаводзіцца сябрамі?

– У 2017 годзе я прадстаўляла Беларусь на міжнародным конкурсе прыгажосці сярод дзяўчын на інвалідных калясках Miss Wheelchair World 2017 у Варшаве. Конкурс для

мяне стаў добрай школай жыцця: я зведала ўвесь спектр эмоцый. Дзякуючы мадэльнай дзейнасці пабывала ў Азіі. Удзельнічала ў Еўра-Азіяцкім Тыдні моды, які прайшоў у Каломба (Шры-Ланка) у 2018 годзе. За дзесяць гадоў, працуючы ў моднай індустрыі, я перажыла розныя трансфармацыі нават як асоба: ад матыватара для іншых да чалавека, які ненавідзіць пазітыўнае мысленне.

– **Ужо можна падвесці пэўныя вынікі: што атрымалася, дзе і каму гэты вопыт мог аказацца карысным?**

– Я больш не гляджу на сябе праз чужыя прызмы. Я ёсць Я. Са сваёй унікальнасцю, сваім, можна сказаць, трэндам. Я спадзяюся, што ў будучыні свой вопыт аформлю ў выглядзе кнігі. Ён можа аказацца карысным для розных людзей. Я не маю на мэце даносіць інфармацыю толькі да людзей з інваліднасцю, тым больш, што гэта, як правіла, аказваецца няўдзячнай справай. Кожны жыццёвы шлях унікальны. Думкі аднаго чалавека могуць быць карыснымі іншым – яны спараджаюць пытанні, дадаюць ідэі, падштурхоўваюць да пошукаў уласных ісцін. Самае галоўнае, калі чалавек адчуе водгук у душы ад знаёмства з маёй гісторыяй. І калі мой вопыт у нечым дапаможа гэтаму чалавеку, я буду рада.

– **Што ўдалося змяніць у сабе?**

– Мадэлінг сапраўды моцна “перакройваў” мяне. На працягу мадэльнай кар’еры я сутыкнулася са здрадамі, закуліснымі гульнямі, абманам і неразуменнем. І гэта ўплывала на мяне. Я стала больш упэўненай. Стала цаніць сябе. Многія комплексы зніклі, і мне стала ўсё роўна, хто і як на мяне паглядзіць. Я стала цаніць уласнае жыццё. Перастала саромецца сваёй невыразнай мовы і атрымліваю задавальненне ад камунікацыі з людзьмі. Сама іду на размовы. Я раней спадзявалася, што ў нейкі цудоўны дзень цэрэбральнага параліча не стане. Спрабавала рабіць практыкаванні і справы, на якія людзі з падобным дыягназам ніколі

► “Я больш не гляджу на сябе праз чужыя прызмы. Я ёсць Я. Са сваёй унікальнасцю, сваім, можна сказаць, трэндам.”





► “Зноў задаюся пытаннямі: “Хто я?”, “Што мне падабаецца?”, “Куды ісці?”. Я пачынаю пісаць новую главу ў сваім жыцці.”

вень англійскай, стала вывучаць іспанскую. Я атрымліваю задавальненне, калі гавару па-англійску і па-іспанску. Мне падабаецца вывучаць іншыя культуры. Цяпер захапілася літаратурнай творчасцю.

– **Чаму вырашылі паспрабаваць сябе ў гэтай справе?**

– З самага дзяцінства я вяла асабістыя дзённікі, дзе запісвала свае думкі, апавяданні. Апошнім часам стала мне цікава прыдумляць гісторыі, герояў. Я люблю распісваць дыялогі. Вельмі многа прачытала кніг. Самой захацелася стварыць гісторыю, у якой галоўны герой – чалавек з інваліднасцю. У мастацкай літаратуры мала твораў, дзе сустракаецца персанаж з інваліднасцю. Я пачала працаваць пад псеўданімам Ліна Харт. Мая галоўная гераіня – дзяўчына з цэрэбральным паралічом, якая ідзе да сваёй мары праз розныя перашкоды, дзякуючы людзям, якіх яна сустракае.

– **У чым яшчэ хацелася б рэалізавацца?**

– У мацярынстве. Ужо прыйшоў час для стварэння сям’і і нараджэння дзетак. Я хачу быць мамай і жонкай.

– **Якія знешнія фактары сёння перашкаджаюць вам рэалізоўваць свае задумкі?**

– Апошнія два гады цяжкія не толькі для мяне. Для ўсіх. Усе планы парушыліся. З-за кавіда адмяніліся многія міжнародныя праекты, дзе я павінна была ўдзельнічаць. На жаль, я моцна залежу ад інтэрнэта. Любыя праблемы з мабільнай сувяззю – для мяне (і не толькі) могуць стаць трагедыяй. Інтэрнэт для мяне – гэта, у першую чаргу, зносіны і праца. Для многіх людзей з інваліднасцю, якія так проста не могуць выйсці ў свет – гэта рэальная сувязь з іншымі. Без інтэрнэта – ізаляцыя. Ён дае шанец палепшыць жыццё. 2022 год стаў для мяне годам крызісу, але і часам пошукаў. Зноў задаюся пытаннямі: “Хто я?”, “Што мне падабаецца?”, “Куды ісці?”. Я пачынаю пісаць новую главу ў сваім жыцці. Ведаю: калі б не стэрэатыпы, магла б зрабіць больш, і не толькі я. Але я стамілася змагацца з бар’ерамі. Не хачу ператвараць сваё жыццё ў бяскончую барацьбу. Я хачу жыць і імкнуцца да мэтай.

– **Якія цэнніце якасці ў людзях?**

– Я люблю знаёміцца з цікавымі людзьмі. Не магу сказаць, што адразу адкрываюся новым знаёмым. Важны камфорт у зносінах. Мне падаецца, я добрая сяброўка. Каштоўнаць у зносінах у шчырасці і павазе. Гэтаму мяне вучаць самыя галоўныя людзі ў маім жыцці – маці і бабуля. Яны заўсёды падтрымліваюць мяне і радуюцца маім пачыненням. У людзях хочацца бачыць больш свецкага гуманізму і павагі адзін да аднаго. Магчыма, чалавецтва праходзіць нейкае перавыхаванне на Зямлі. Самы галоўны настаўнік для чалавека – гэта падзеі і час.

– **Якія планы на бліжэйшы час?**

– Цяпер такі час, калі не ведаеш, што будзе заўтра. Цяжка нешта планавальна ставіць мэты. Можна сказаць, што я знаходжуся ў пошуках нечага новага. Але з задавальненнем разгледжу прапановы. Мне было б цікава зняцца ў кіно. Выбіраю праекты, заснаваныя на павазе і прафесіяналізме. Для мяне важна развіццё сябе ў пракце.

Алена Дзязюля

не наважыліся б (нават з’язджала на лыжах з гары). Але з часам і з новымі ўрокамі, якія прыпадносіла жыццё, проста прыняла сваю інваліднасць. Можна сказаць нават “пасябрала” з цэрэбральным паралічом і проста пачала актыўна жыць. Магчыма, гэта і ёсць адна з галоўных змен у мяне. Я думаю, што і іншых змагла змяніць да лепшага. Напрыклад: дзяўчына на інваліднай калясцы з Нігерыі натхнілася маёй гісторыяй, дзейнасцю. Дзякуючы гэтаму яна стала першай прафесійнай мадэллю з інваліднасцю ў Нігерыі, у гэтым годзе прадстаўляе сваю краіну на Wheelchair World 2022 у Мексіцы. Шмат хто ўдзячны мне за тое, што я ёсць, і сваім прыкладм даю ім упэўненасць у справах. Магчыма, дзякуючы мадэлінгу мне ўдалося змяніць шаблоны ў дачыненні да іншых людзей з інваліднасцю.

– **Але свет для Вас ніколі не замыкаўся выключна на мадэлінгу?**

– Мне падабаюцца замежныя мовы. Кожны год я паляпшаю свой ўзро-



The end of November in Minsk Park

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